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Coldest April 7 Hits Boston; War Loan Drive Is Begun; De Gaulle Visit Deprecated

The World's Day—April 7, 1943

Boston: Coldest April 7 in 72 Years Hits Hub

Boston Weather Bureau today recorded coldest April 7 in its 72-year-old history as temperature dove to new low of 20 degrees at 8:30 this morning.

Dr. L. C. Graton, Sturgis Hooper Professor of Geology at Harvard, today left by air from Boston for Mexico to study the new volcano or Paracutin in the State of Michoacán, at the invitation of Dr. Gonzalo Bautista, Governor of the State of Puebla. [Page 2.]

Barnett Welansky, one of three Cocoanut Grove executives charged with manslaughter, took the stand in Superior Court today in his own defense. [Page 2.]

East Coast motorists are using 30,000 more barrels of gasoline a day than are coming into the area through allotments of the Petroleum Administration. Promise of immediate relief in present gas shortage by means of a shipment of full tank cars arriving here within the next 48 hours came today from the Director of the Petroleum Supply Division.

One hundred and thirteen new lawyers, of whom 21 were women, were admitted to the Massachusetts State Bar today before Judge Arthur W. Dolan in the Supreme Court.

Washington: Roosevelt Opens War-Loan Drive

President Roosevelt in an advance ceremony opening the Treasury's $13,000,000,000 war-loan drive which starts nationally April 12, sold the first $25 bond of the campaign to the veteran White House messenger, John H. Pye. The drive's slogan is "They Give Their Lives. We Lend Our Money."

Eight more Governments—those of Brazil, Canada, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, and Yugoslavia—have notified the United States they will participate in the International Food Conference scheduled to begin April 27. Seventeen of the 43 Governments invited have accepted thus far.

The Office of Price Administration established specific maximum prices on sales of frozen salt-water fish and seafood sold by processors, which the agency said would result in a leveling off of existing prices.

President Roosevelt declared he has no plans to nominate Mayor La Guardia of New York for a commission in the Army. Recurring reports have had it that Mr. La Guardia was in line to become a Brigadier General.

Victory gardeners won't have to buy seed potatoes in 50-pound lots after all. To aid persons with small gardens, the Office of Price Administration removed its 50-pound regulation, originally established to curb sales of seed potatoes for human consumption in order to escape price ceilings.

The Justice Department announced the filing of a supplemental judgment in an antitrust suit under which Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will make available to all persons at "a reasonable royalty rate" licenses for certain patents used in producing high-octane aviation gasoline by a low-cost process which, it has been claimed, will revolutionize the automobile industry.

Legislation to curb "excessive" profits realized by commission sales agents for procuring Government war contracts was approved by the House Naval Committee by a 16-to-0 roll-call vote.

Republicans raised the question in the House whether the War Department's ban against soldiers seeking or accepting political office was a violation of the Constitution, a move to bar Gen. Douglas MacArthur as a Presidential candidate, and a contribution toward a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

In Europe: Churchill Backs Eisenhower Request

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons he is "in fullest agreement with General Eisenhower in deprecating the visit [to North Africa] by General de Gaulle during the battle crisis in Tunisia which requires the undivided attention of the Allied Command."

French guerrillas, using bombs and grenades, made three attacks in a single day on German occupation troops at St. Etienne, Fighting French Headquarters in London discloses.

Dr. Hans Luther, former German Chancellor and Ambassador to Washington, has been placed under "protective custody" in Germany by Nazi officials, the Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet states, adding that Fritz Thyssen, German industrialist and once ardent supporter of Hitler, also is under custody.

Forty Germans have been executed in Berlin for criticizing leading Nazi personalities, according to reports from Stockholm.

German compulsory labor has been extended to include women in all the occupied countries, with Norwegians, Belgians, Czechs, and Dutch the first to come under the ruling, it is reported in London.

National: Kelly Re-elected Mayor of Chicago

Mayor Edward J. Kelly (D) of Chicago won election to this third full term by defeating his Republican challenger, George B. McKibbin, a veteran civic leader.

Eighteen defendants accused of a nation-wide conspiracy to violate meat quotas and price ceilings were notified to appear April 13 in Federal Court in Newark, N. J.

Approximately 2,600 steel workers went on strike today at the Edgar Thompson plant of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, in Pittsburgh, busy with war orders.

Orient: Phillips to Report Back in U. S.

William Phillips, United States Ambassador to India, will leave for Washington the last of this month to report on the Indian situation with a view toward ultimate attack on Japan in that area.

Americas: Bolivia Weighs War Declaration

Bolivia's President and Cabinet weighed a decree declaring war against the Axis, with indications that Congress would be called to complete the action. Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, conferred with President Peñaranda before leaving for a trip to the interior.

Canada: Newsprint Workers Strike in Quebec

Strikes in Quebec involving more than 300 men have broken out in the newsprint and paper mills of Price Brothers & Co., Ltd., strikers claiming the company has failed to live up to its collective-bargaining contract.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1, Columns 7 and 8.

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Weather Predictions

Not So Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. and ends Thursday at 5:47 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 7:46 p. m. and ends Friday at 5:46 a. m.

Movie Guide

The Monitor's Movie Guide, which usually appears in this edition, on Wednesdays, is omitted today because of space conditions. It will appear later in the week.

Fish Handling Strike Ended In Fifth Day

Union votes return to jobs tomorrow morning and all issues left to state board settlement.

Seafood workers at the Boston fish pier today ended their strike, now in its fifth day by a union vote to return to work at 8 a. m. tomorrow and to submit all issues to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Before the decision was reached at a crowded meeting of union members at 119 Hanover Street, however, six draggers that had been tied up idle at Boston sailed for Gloucester with the hope of selling their fish at that port. This leaves only five trawlers at Boston with cargoes totaling 720,000 pounds of fresh fish.

One scallop dragger also remains in Boston with 1,100 gallons of scallops. This vessel arrived this morning.

George Tribuna, President of the Seafood Workers Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, announced that the more than 400 members in attendance at the meeting today had voted to accept the proposals of the State Board. The decision of the State Board will be turned over to the National War Labor Board for approval. A hearing will be held April 12 at the State House when both union members and employers will present their testimony to the Board.

William C. Horneman, adjuster for the State Board, and Louis R. Becker, assistant director in the dispute division of the War Labor Board, attended the union meeting today and urged the members to return to work and arbitrate their difficulties.

The full committee of nine men representing the fish dealers was called together at the Fish Pier today and voted to reiterate their willingness to arbitrate. Notice was sent to the office of the State Board to this effect.

More than 1,000,000 pounds of fresh fish was lost to the Port of Boston by the strike which forced several vessels that had arrived at the Fish Pier to put to sea again and go to other ports including Gloucester and New York. The tieup was particularly harsh on the entire industry because of the fact that production of fish is only about half of normal, due to the scarcity of boats which resulted from the Government taking over a large fleet of trawlers for war use.

Because of the scarcity of meat and the heavy seasonable demand for fresh fish the tieup caused considerable inconvenience to consumers, particularly restaurants which found themselves without their customary fish menus.

About 600 members of the Seafood Workers Union of the American Federation of Labor, Local 2, Series 1,572, embracing the handlers, cutters, packers, and other men, are on strike for about 40 per cent increase in wages, an extra week's vacation with pay, holiday pay for hourly workers, and other conditions.

British Break Through Rommel Line, Americans Press Hard on Axis Flank; Postwar Credit Plan Sent to 37 Nations

British 'White Paper' in general accord with Morgenthau's proposal to finance trade.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7 — Slightly divergent but essentially dovetailing British and American proposals to stabilize the world's currencies and promote international trade after the war are today before the 37 United and Associated Nations.

The now officially released British and American plans do not significantly conflict. They follow substantially parallel lines and are designed to accomplish the same purpose.

London, as a Government White Paper now confirms, proposes an international clearing union and the creation of a new gold-backed world currency called "Bancor" as a means of settling trade balances between member states.

Washington, as the memorandum which Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, has published now discloses, proposes an international monetary stabilization agency which would issue a new gold-supported world currency called "Unitas" to accomplish the same end.

By whatever name, these plans are manifestly counterparts of each other, and since there is basic agreement on policy there is expected to be no serious difficulty of reaching agreement on terminology.

Will Go Before Congress

Mr. Morgenthau revealed at the same time that the American Government would favor the creation of a separate international agency which would provide capital for the reconstruction and development of the war-devastated areas.

While France and the neutral nations are not being invited at this time, representatives of all the Allied countries will convene in the United States later this month, and the Secretary said that he would favor establishing the new monetary fund as soon as two thirds have agreed.

Although Treasury lawyers have advised that it would be technically legal for the Administration to proceed with the whole program without specific legislative sanction, both President Roosevelt and Mr. Morgenthau have given assurance that the plan will be laid before Congress for approval and that no definitive action will be taken without congressional assent.

Mr. Morgenthau's release late yesterday of the official outline of the project confirms the general description which correspondents

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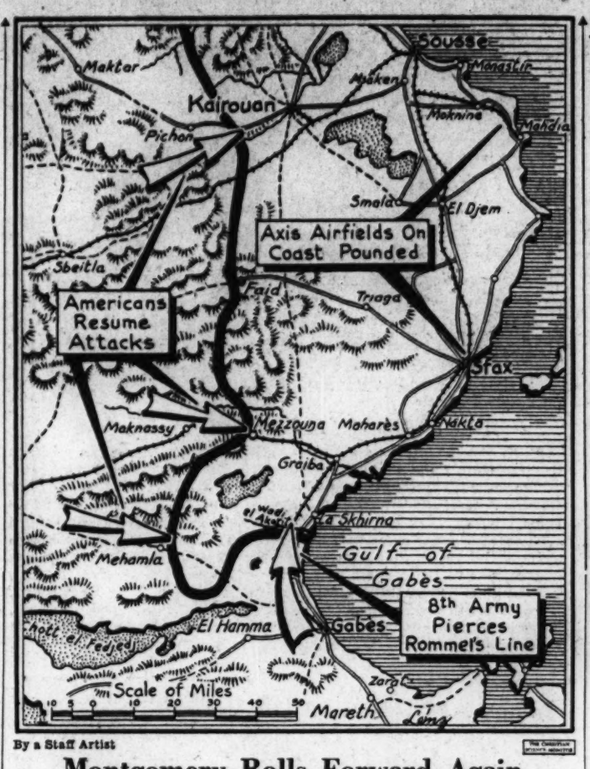

By a Staff Artist

Montgomery Rolls Forward Again

How the British Eighth Army smashed through Axis positions north of Gabès as American columns struck out anew in a co-ordinated squeeze of Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps. Black line indicates approximate position of battle line.

Allied airmen sink 17 enemy vessels and pound bases on both sides of Sicilian straits—British submarine damages new Italian cruiser—Russians gain in Caucasus.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

The British Eighth Army has broken through Axis defense positions 25 miles north of Gabès. General Montgomery's hardy veterans are now in the flat, open country that stretches 60 miles along the Tunisian coast to Sfax. Marshal Rommel again is in flight northward.

A complementary offensive to smash the Axis army's flank has been started by General Patton's eastbound American forces. The Americans are pressing the Germans back in the El Guetar and Maknassy areas, and apparently also are on the march near Kairouan.

General Montgomery's troops have scored a victory comparable to the breakthroughs at El Alamein and the Mareth Line. They have broken up repeated Axis counterattacks. And they have captured more than 6,000 prisoners and considerable equipment. The successful British attack was announced simultaneously by Prime Minister Churchill in London and General Eisenhower's headquarters in North Africa.

The British advance apparently began with a tremendous barrage from about 500 big guns and after Allied planes had carried out more than 1,000 bombing sorties. Axis troops responded to the artillery fire by launching counterattacks. But these were smashed quickly and British armor and infantry moved stealthily forward under cover of a moonless night. Then came the supreme effort. After 7½ hours of heavy fighting all key positions were taken in an Axis line which had been established in a broad, sandy gulch known as the Wadi el Akarit.

Marshal Rommel apparently has no choice now but to make a run for a junction with General von Arnim somewhere north of Sousse. He can either withdraw his rearguard, which has been subjecting General Patton's forces east of El Guetar to intolerable delay, or leave it behind as a "suicide squad" to hold the Americans still further.

The general pattern of his retreat, however, will hinge upon whether the Americans near Maknassy and Kairouan can reach the coast in time to head him off. It seems doubtful at this time whether they can. At last reports, the Americans near Maknassy still had 28 miles to go.

In all probability, Marshal Rommel has prepared new defenses south of Sousse. But it remains to be seen whether he has any as strong as the line he has been forced to give up. Moreover, in the open coastal plain he is certain to suffer heavily from Allied air power, which in two days has accounted for no less than 79 enemy planes.

Meanwhile, the United Nations are continuing their air-sea offensive against Axis communication lines across the Mediterranean. While aircraft were sinking or damaging an estimated 17 ships and pounding ports on both sides of the Sicilian Straits, British submarines attacked a new Italian cruiser and torpedoed two tankers and a supply ship.

In Russia, the Red Army halted a series of fresh German assaults in the Kharkov sector and scored local gains in the Caucasus.

In the Far East, a new British setback on the Burma front has been disclosed. General Wavell's forces have fallen back on the Mayu Peninsula to escape a flanking threat by Japanese troops moving from the north.

Eighth Army's Sudden Shifts Delude Rommel

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the British Eighth Army

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY AT GABÈS, April 7—One of the chief reasons for the continuing success of the British Eighth Army in Tunisia as in Egypt and Libya is the extreme flexibility, not only of the Army itself but also in the High Command.

The almost incredible readiness with which the top command and individual units meet unexpected obstacles cannot be overemphasized. Many times it has pulled a victory out of what appeared to be a certain stalemate.

Those who have had a chance to watch the Eighth Army execute one of its forward sweeps against bitter opposition by General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's well-trained Afrika Korps are agreed that perhaps no force in the world has so mastered the military art of turning every enemy weakness to its own advantage and of mimimizing its own shortcomings through clever on-the-spot improvisation.

This ability not only reduces Eighth Army losses, but also continually forces the enemy to meet and parry unexpected blows.

Sudden Shift Made

A case in point was the recent British victory south of El Hamma. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery had thrown a strong force against the well-defended Axis lines along Wadi Zigzao which forms part of the Mareth Line.

This British attack was strong enough to exploit any success, but not great enough to be a costly loss in case the attack failed. When it became apparent that the wadi was too well held, the British command immediately decided to substitute an attack against enemy positions many miles northwestward on the other side of the Matmata Mountain barrier.

To reach the new battle front it was necessary to transport a

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De Gaulle-Giraud Affair Great Mystery of War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It begins to look as though the affair "de Gaulle-Giraud" is on that lengthening list of mysteries which will be unclarified and unsettled until the war is over. Meanwhile, they will be the source of suspicion, resentment, and controversy.

There is nothing which can be concluded positively about the tangled skein of French-American-British politics today. There is a great deal to make men wonder, and to take strong partisan positions. There is certainly more about it all than meets the eye.

The latest overt move is the hold-up in Gen. Charles de Gaulle's trip to Africa where everything was supposed to be arranged for a final agreement with Gen. Henri Giraud. First comes the explanation that Gen. Dwight Eisenhower requested the delay. That explanation sounded plausible, particularly when the British Eighth Army resumed the attack on General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in Tunisia yesterday.

There are obvious reasons why General Eisenhower would not want to have French politics ironed out behind his front at such a crucial moment. A number of the French officials in Africa stand between the promised French settlement. General de Gaulle's group never would accept a continuation in office of such men as Gen. Auguste Noguès, French Resident General of Morocco, who have been closely identified with Vichy from the start. General Noguès is bound to go before the matter is settled, as also are a number of others.

Nogues Not in Favor

American policy is in agreement on the probable desirability of General Nogues' removal. The amount of resistance which he put up to the American landing at Casablanca scarcely could win him much support in Washington. However, a general house cleaning of former Vichyites in French Africa is bound to stir things up considerably. The convenient time for that will be when Tunisia is clear and when General Eisenhower will have the prestige and the military force to protect himself against any unpleasant disturbances.

All that, off hand, would seem a probable explanation for the delay.

But it does not fit in with other incidents. If it were the case the War Department in Washington presumably would be informed.

The War Department says it knows nothing about the matter. From London come hints that there are other reasons strongly connected with the visit to Washington of Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary. General de Gaulle was received by Mr. Eden yesterday and the occasion produced London stories to the effect that Washington and London now see eye to eye about future French policy.

Simultaneously, word goes around in Washington that America's plans about the future of France are being built on General Giraud rather than on General de Gaulle and that this was worked out with Mr. Eden when he was here.

Another weakness in the theory that military expediency was the reason for the delay is that after all Anglo-American spokesmen have kept insisting that French matters are French, and for the French to settle.

It seems inconceivable that any agreement was reached in Wash-

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United States and Mexico Forge New Cultural Links

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

The tide of cultural relations between Mexico and the United States flowed deep and strong in Boston today as the most eminent natural scientists of Harvard and Technology united in honoring Gov. Gonzalo Bautista of the State of Puebla, and Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera.

The Mexican Ambassador, who has left his post at Washington for the unusual period of nearly a week in token of the importance he attaches to cultural exchanges as a means of advancing international friendship, brought encouraging reports on Mexico's war effort.

When asked in press conference whether the heritage of old distrusts among the Mexican people toward the United States is being replaced, he gave a quick and positive answer in the affirmative.

Evidence Cited

Governor Bautista agreed. He cited as evidence the popular interest in studying English, now compulsory in Mexico's secondary schools.

Both visitors said there is a steady increase in understanding of the United States. Dr. Castillo Najera mentioned the settlement of the oil controversy. Mexico wants to forget the past with its frictions across the border, he added, in order to build a new structure of co-operation for mutual benefit.

The immediate step in this building during the present Boston visit centers on research in astronomy and in geology.

Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard Observatory is taking a leading part from the Boston end, while Governor Bautista and the Mexican Federal Government are actively collaborating.

Dr. Shapley announced that Mexico has granted facilities for a special Harvard mission to study its two-months-old volcano. Named Paracutin (for short, as the Tarascan Indian name is much longer), this geological infant is now building up a cone by eruptions 14 times a minute. The noise is terrific. People have to shout to be heard three miles away.

Today Dr. L. C. Graton of the Harvard Geology Department is flying south to begin this survey in the State of Michoacán. The cone is already 1,000 feet high, Dr. Shapley said. Never before have modern investigators been able to watch a new volcano being thrust up from a level plain.

Dr. Shapley also announced that Mexico has invited the entire party of Boston physicists who are going to Mexico the first week of May for a conference to make the trip of 150 miles from Mexico City out to the new volcano. He hopes "the show" will still be on when they arrive.

New England, chosen by the Mexican officials for this cultural

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Defeat Handed to Farm Bloc In Vote on Bankhead Bill

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7 — The Farm Bloc has suffered a decisive defeat, the inflationary Bankhead and Pace bills for altering parity to give farmers higher returns are beaten, at least momentarily, and the whole problem of the Administration's effort to peg prices and hold down living costs must be reappraised.

Efforts of the Farm Block Senate leaders to muster the necessary two-thirds vote to override the President's Bankhead farm bill veto have collapsed. This bill was rushed through Feb. 25 with an overwhelming 78-to-2 majority, but now, under sober second thought of the President's veto, it is unable to get the requisite majority of 64 in a chamber membership of 96. As a matter of fact, Administration leaders believe they can muster a minimum of 40 votes to uphold the veto.

Want Bill "on Ice"

The terms under which the Farm Bloc accepts the defeat, now regarded as inevitable, remain to be seen. Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, leader of the fight, is attempting to make a graceful legislative exit from the difficulty.

The Farm Bloc would like to send the bill back to committee or, by some other means, keep its threat "on ice." It will be revived, according to the plan, at any time when labor presents further demands for higher wages. Thus it will be a warning at all times, under this proposal, that if the inflationary wage demands get out of hand, counterdemands will be brought forward by the rival Farm Bloc.

Even if the Bankhead bill majority had reached two thirds in the Senate, it is doubtful if it could do so in the House. Most observers have believed that it would be in the House where the Farm Bloc would fail. The fact that it is in the Senate causes considerable surprise.

Clear Cut Vote Sought

Administration leaders do not want the Farm Bloc to retire gracefully from the fray. They want to inflict an unmistakable defeat. The political maneuvering today is to bring the measure to a clear-cut vote that will show decisively how the 78-to-2 majority has melted away under the logic of the President's veto message.

Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky

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'Chutist From Flaming U. S. Fortress Dangles in Tree for British 'Hoedown'

AT A U. S. BOMBER STATION SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, April 7 (AP)—Lieut. Robert G. Ralston of Montmorenci, Ind., parachuted from the flaming Fortress Southern Comfort over England, but what impressed him almost as much as his narrow escape was the rugged individualism of the Essex farmers he encountered on the ground.

Five of them were hoeing in a strawberry patch as he plummeted into a near-by tree and hung with his toes barely touching the ground.

Usually parachutists — like Rudolph Hess—are escorted to custody at the point of a pitchfork. But the Essexmen had a different technique.

Before they would release Lieutenant Ralston from the tree, they examined him at hoe-point. Finally they helped him down and went directly back to hoeing, letting him walk down the road to town by himself. They were satisfied he was all right and, so far as they were concerned, that ended the episode.

It was disclosed last week that the Southern Comfort crashed March 31 and burned on English soil on the way back from a raid on Rotterdam, but the crew parachuted to the ground and all but one landed safely.

Emergency Beef Promises Plenty of Week-End Meat

New England housewives today were assured of plenty of meat for week-end buying as emergency shipments of beef continued to roll in from the West. Midweek buying was slow, and complaints were lodged with regional officials of the Office of Price Administration by dealers, who said that the present point values on ready-to-eat meats, such as bologna, frankfurters, and meat loaves, are holding up sales.

Large quantities of these meats, which are likely to spoil if not moved soon, are reported by marketmen, who say that shoppers apparently are holding their red point coupons for better grades of meat.

Relief for these dealers is being sought from Washington, according to OPA officials, who intimate that, if point values on ready-to-eat meats are found to be too high, adjustments may be forthcoming.

State OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan drew attention to the "spoilage" clause of the meats and fats order, which would permit dealers to reduce point values if they lowered prices, too, and said that if storekeepers overstocked in the hope of making large sales, they did so at their own risk.

He also advised dealers that they need not be bound by any "tying agreement" with packers to take extra bologna and other ready-to-eat meats along with their regular meat orders. Any dealers who are so being "held up," he said, should report their cases to the State OPA.

Packers who are compelling dealers to buy cold cuts and other meat by-products are liable to prosecution under the tying agreements clause of the OPA criminal regulations, Mr. Bresnahan added.

Meantime, he sent out instructions to all Massachusetts local ration boards to see that all markets prominently display the current ceiling prices on pork, and that similar ceiling prices on beef, lamb, and mutton are posted when ceilings on these become effective a week from Thursday.

"These newly established dollars-and-cents ceiling prices are here to stay," Mr. Bresnahan said. "They are the means by which the consumer measures the degree of price control in keeping down the cost of things to eat, wear, and use. It is our combined job to have their dollars-and-cents ceiling prices posted in the stores for the public to observe."

With the announcement yesterday of new ceilings on beef, lamb, and mutton, protests came from Kosher meat dealers that rationed Kosher meats practically are nonexistent in the Boston market. Six of the seven Kosher slaughter houses in the area were closed down yesterday, and most of the markets unable to obtain meat have had to remain closed for several hours.

'Life Sentence' Bill Referred To the Next General Court

Capital punishment upon conviction for first degree murder will remain mandatory for at least two more years in Massachusetts.

In a surprise reversal the House yesterday, on a roll call vote of 110 to 101, referred a bill permitting juries to recommend life sentence in first degree cases to the next General Court.

The motion to refer was made by Representative Joseph L. Whiton (R) of Quincy who argued that the bill would, in effect, abolish capital punishment, opening the way for dangerous murderers to be released after serving prison terms. On Monday the House had defeated a motion by Representative Whiton to refer the matter to the next General Court.

Opposing postponement and supporting the bill was Representative John W. Vaughan (R) of Belmont, who assailed arguments that there had been no miscarriages of justice in Massachusetts.

"I happen to know," he said, "of two mistakes made in this very State. I remember the last hanging in Maine, because I grew up right near those gallows. And, a few weeks later another man confessed to the murder for which that man was hanged.

"Some of the opponents of this bill have talked about the Millen brothers and Faber," Mr. Vaughan continued. "But do they tell you that two men right down here in Salem were convicted of one of those murders, after being identified by witness after witness in court, and that those two men would have been electrocuted if the Millen brothers and Faber hadn't been caught when they were?"

United States and Mexico Forge New Cultural Links

Continued from Page 1

exchange because of its intellectual traditions, assembled many leaders of thought last evening at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to hear Drs. Castillo Najera and Bautista.

Lecture Given

An illustrated lecture on Mexico's mountain chains and volcanoes was given by Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard geologist.

Governor Bautista, who is one of Mexico's most prominent young political leaders and an intimate friend of President Avila Camacho, ranged far afield from geology. He said that the Axis aggressors had been able to triumph only where weakness and treason within their victim countries prepared the way for them.

The fault, in Dr. Bautista's view, runs deep through contemporary civilization, and is summed up in four "dangerous tendencies" which he listed as:

"First a science that is different to the problems of human life; a dehumanized science.

"Second a depreciation of intelligence as the guide to conduct, which makes emotion the source of behavior.

"Third the deceiving sensation of strength that a people may feel as a result of the egostistical possession of technical superiority.

"Fourth the aristocratization of culture that leads to depreciation of the welfare of the many."

Future Welfare

The future welfare of world democracy, he concluded, depends on how well these destructive tendencies are overcome.

Dr. Castillo Najera also stressed the moral and spiritual values which can conquer geographical distances and unite peoples. He sees this being done between Mexico and the people of the United States.

Today's program took the visitors to a formal call to General Miles at Headquarters of the First Service Command, to Harvard Observatory, and an afternoon reception in Fogg Museum with a concert by the Harvard Glee Club.

A formal dinner is scheduled for tonight at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Bradley, with Dr. Godfrey Cabot as co-host.

Campbell Officer To Visit Congress

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Commander James A. Hirshfield of Newton, Mass., commanding officer of the Coast Guard Cutter Campbell, which rammed and sank a German submarine in the North Atlantic in February, will be the guest of Congress tomorrow.

Chairman Bland (D) of Virginia, of the House Merchant Marine Committee told the House that Commander Hirshfield would be in his Committee room and invited members to meet him there.

The Campbell, while operating as a convoy escort, sank the submarine by gunfire after damaging it by ramming. The Campbell was damaged and returned for repairs.

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Lynn Chief Orders Sweeping Cleanup

LYNN, Mass., April 7 (AP) — Practically the entire Lynn police force was ordered to report for duty tonight in an effort to check what Chief Edward D. Callahan described as one of the worst crime waves he has encountered since he became head of the department.

Reporting that 10 persons had been slugged and robbed in the past 72 hours, Chief Callahan said he believed the compulsory dimout was "one of the prominent causes of the crimes—streets are too dark at night."

"Too many lights are dimmed out for safety," Chief Callahan added. "I realize that we are in a war and must do everything to win it, and must obey Government regulations. However, that does not detract from the fact that the City is too dark for safety."

Chief Callahan ordered day men to join the regular night patrol tonight and directed all detectives to work in plainclothes.

He said that two warrants had been issued for suspects. Two victims were under treatment in hospitals. One of the latest attacked was slugged about 50 yards from Police headquarters.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

The first in a series of eight Camp Counselors Course lectures will be given at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, from 7:15 p. m. to 9:15 p. m.

Thursday

A talk on "Modern Art" will be given by Miss Douglas in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

A lecture on "The Religious Art of Rembrandt," illustrated with slides, will be given by Franz P. Roehn, in the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Above Them Lies Russia

By a Staff Photographer

Russian Women Sailors View Mapparium

Eight women of Soviet Russia, all crew members of a visiting Russian ship, were shown about historic Boston yesterday as guests of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps. They visited the Paul Revere House, the Old North Church, Faneuil Hall, and the State House, where they were received by Governor Saltonstall. In the afternoon, several came to The Christian Science Publishing House and viewed the Mapparium, where they pointed with great delight to locations in their home country they knew so well. Shown here, left to right: Anastacia Popova, Matrena Kakovina, Lilia Bogdanova, Klavdia Chedranziva, Nina Trapeznikova, and Lieut. Tosia Kristhol, Russian-speaking member of the Defense Corps. In the rear: Louis Feinstein, interpreter, and Capt. Ella May Snyder, of the Defense Corps.

Price Ceiling Violation Case Given to Jury

Trial of the Brighton Packing Company, Albert Yakus, its President, and Joseph Keller, its Treasurer, in Federal Court on charges of alleged violation of price ceiling regulations in the sale of wholesale beef ended today when Judge Arthur D. Healey gave the case to the Jury just before 1 p. m. A verdict is expected later in the day.

Witnesses at the opening yesterday testified that they had paid seven cents a pound over the ceiling prices for cuts purchased last December.

In his charge to the Jury today, Judge Healey outlined the history of the Emergency Price Control Act, and said that Congress could not possibly be expected to fix the various price ceilings or to carry out the details of the regulations to be set up, but that they had delegated these functions to the Office of Price Administration.

Since December 16, the ceiling prices ordered by the OPA have been in full force at all times mentioned in the indictments, regardless of any private agreements or contracts, he said.

Validity or constitutionality of the Emergency Price Control Act or the general price regulations are not for consideration of the Jury. It is for the Jury to decide whether the defendants, or any of them, had violated the regulations by selling meat at prices in excess of the ceiling, he said. A chart showing the ceiling prices will be given to the Jury, the Judge explained. He urged "calm consideration, free from passion and prejudice and from popular clamor."

After a brief conference with counsel, which was one of several conferences held during the morning, he announced that one of the defense counsel had requested him to include two points in his instructions. They were: (1) Not to decide on suspicion. (2) Where all evidence is as convincing of innocence as of guilt to find "not guilty."

Oil Wells Held On Way to Exhaustion

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Wesley E. Disney (D) of Oklahoma told the House yesterday Congress should act to relieve the oil shortage "because it is apparent that the executive department will not act effectively."

"Unless new, substantial fields are discovered soon," he declared, "we shall be scraping the bottom of our national oil barrel."

"We are running sharply into a shortage of oil for the purposes of the war and for domestic consumption," he said.

Figures on productive oil wells drilled, Mr. Disney added, showed a decrease since 1941.

He said a slump in field work had been "definitely under way" for some time, and noted that in the week ending March 24 there were only 33 completions in both Kansas and Oklahoma, as against 57 the preceding week.

"My information is," he asserted, "that this trend is continuing in all the oil fields."

'Star' Chapter Acts

Reliance Chapter 62, Order of the Eastern Star, has unanimously indorsed the candidacy of Mrs. Ida Allen Hibbard, of West Roxbury, a Past Worthy Matron of that Chapter, for the office of Associate Grand Conductress of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts. The sixty-seventh annual session of the Grand Chapter with election of officers is to be held in Boston May 12 and 13.

Record Cold April 7; 'Warm' 32 in Sight

Frozen garden plots in the suburbs and frosted window panes in Boston were testimonials today of the coldest April 7 in the local Weather Bureau's 72-year history. The official mercury registered 20 at 8:30 a. m., with a high, bitter wind blowing in from some floating iceberg in the North Atlantic.

In jotting down the new cold record the Weatherman noted that on April 7, 1881, the thermometer dropped to 22, lowest mark recorded for this date until today. In contrast, this same day in 1929 saw the mercury rise to 84 degrees, the hottest April 7 in the Bureau's history. Predictions by the Weather Bureau for today: Diminishing winds with higher temperatures tonight, probably near the freezing point.

Sessions Sworn In As Legislator By Executive Council

Representative William J. Sessions, (R) of Hampden, was sworn in today by the Executive Council.

Mr. Sessions, one of the elder statesmen on Beacon Hill, was unable to take his seat at the opening of the present session because of illness. He has served continually in the Massachusetts House since 1927, and was also a member of the General Court in 1913.

Mr. Sessions, in addition, holds the unusual distinction of having served in the Legislatures of two States. He was a member of the South Dakota legislative body in 1893-94. He is a native of Hampden, Mass.

Milk Conference Meets Tomorrow

Officials of each of the six State Milk Control Boards in New England have been invited to meet tomorrow at the Hotel Manger with the co-ordinating committee in the dairy division of the Agricultural Council of New England, to work out a united front in the interest of all milk producers in this area.

The dairy division includes many of the farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operative associations of New England, and makes up the strongest section of this overall council of farm co-operatives. It is hoped that this meeting will develop a united program for all New England.

Meantime, the Massachusetts Milk Control Board today issued an amendment to its producer price order for the Greater Boston market, adjusting the Class I and Class II price provision of such order, to correspond with the 24-cent increase in Class I price and changes in Class I formulae effective in the Federal order for the Greater Boston market as of March 15. The Class I price so established is $4.10 a hundredweight.

Elmer E. Lutts

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 7 (AP) —Elmer E. Lutts, veteran of the Indian and Spanish Wars, the Philippine Insurrection, and the Boxer Uprising in China, passed on last night at the home of his daughter, in Haverhill.

Mr. Lutts had served in the United States Marine Corps, and in cavalry, infantry, and artillery regiments of the Army. He recalled riding up San Juan Hill, in Cuba, with Col. Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders. He was Past Commander of the Fred Thomas Camp, United States War Veterans. He was born in Kittery, Maine.

Dr. Getting New Head Of Public Health

Dr. Vlado Andrew Getting, Worcester Commissioner of Public Health, was named as State Commissioner of Public Health today by Governor Saltonstall to succeed Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh.

At the same time the Chief Executive returned Matthew W. Bullock of Boston to the State Parole Board after a six-year absence. Mr. Bullock, who served on the Board from 1927 to 1936, succeeds Joseph S. Mitchell, recently appointed by the Governor as Executive Secretary of the Executive Council.

These appointments were submitted to the Council for approval, as were those of Harold W. Williams of Hyannis as Master in Chancery to succeed Robert B. French, resigned, and of Herbert H. Wars of Hardwick, reappointed as Trial Justice.

Dr. Getting has had a varied experience in the field of public health service, including five years in several capacities with the State Department of Public Health.

He graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1935 and in 1939 received a degree in public health. Last year he was appointed to his $6,000 Worcester post. The State position pays $7,500 annually.

Regarding Mr. Bullock, Governor Saltonstall said the appointee had been persuaded as a public service and at a personal sacrifice to transfer from his present position as Director of the Division of Classification and Research, State Department of Correction. Because of the manpower problem as it affects parole policy, the Governor said he felt it essential that the Parole Board vacancy should be filled by a man thoroughly experienced in the duties.

Mr. Bullock, prominent in Boston Negro affairs, was originally appointed to the Board in 1927 by Governor Fuller. He served through the administrations of Governor Allen and Governor Ely but Governor Curley failed to reappoint him in 1936.

Barnett Welansky on Stand Describes Grove Management

Barnett Welansky, taking the stand today in his own defense as one of three Cocoanut Grove executives charged with manslaughter, told of his managing the Club from 1933 until he went to the hospital about two weeks before the Nov. 28 fire.

Under direct questioning by Herbert F. Callahan, Mr. Welansky said he organized the Cocoanut Grove in 1933 with Angelo Lippy, and the strenographer in "my office." He said Mr. Lippy had been his head waiter most of the time since 1933 except during a period when he was managing the Hotel Somerset. He said Mr. Lippy had been "out because of illness" for several months ahead of the fire, with his place as head waiter taken by waiter-captain, Frank Balzarini, who was a fatality in the fire.

Mr. Welansky denied having said that a master electrician would be needed to work on the New Cocktail Lounge and that he had said "Mayor Tobin and I fit." Henry Weene, a sign contractor, had testified that Mr. Welansky had made those statements to him.

Own Investment

The Grove owners said that no one had invested money in the Club but himself. He appeared to be a willing witness but made visible effort to retain his composure, and at one point had to pause for several seconds to wipe tears from his eyes.

Mr. Welansky testified that Mr. Weene had been called in at the suggestion of Mr. Rudnick to install neon lighting in the New Cocktail Lounge, which opened Nov. 17. During talks with Mr. Weene, the witness said, no reference was made as to whether Mr. Weene would require a master electrician's license for the job. Also present during talks was Raymond Baer, who had previously testified he had done electrical work throughout the Grove, although he said he never had an electrician's license. The owner testified that he had never talked to Mr. Baer about a license.

Mr. Welansky testified he had purchased the property at 17 Piedmont Street in 1939 or 1940, and that he bought the property at 65 Broadway in 1940 or 1941, putting the parcels in the name of his sister Jennie.

He estimated the weekly receipts of the Grove were $5,000 to $6,000 and that the weekly payroll was $3,000.

Fire Inspection

A fire inspector was last seen by the witness, he said, eight or nine months before the fire, and prior to that he recalled having seen an inspector only once or twice.

Mr. Welansky named Jacob Goldfine, wine steward, who with James Welansky is also charged with manslaughter, being "in charge of the bars and buying of liquor, subject to my approval." He said the Grove management was divided into several departments, with the head waiter in charge of the main dining room and of hiring the waiters and bus boys for the Melody Lounge and the New Cocktail Lounge.

In 1936 the Melody Lounge was designed by Reuben Bodenhorn, said Mr. Welansky, who also told of other decorations being designed by Mr. Bodenhorn, who also is under indictment.

"Mr. Bodenhorn told me all draperies and decorations were flameproof," said Mr. Welancky.

Mr. Rudnick was the contractor who constructed the Melody Lounge out of a basement room that had been used for waiter's lockers, extra chairs, and tables, Mr. Welansky said.

In 1937 or 1938, the witness said, a basement room adjoining the Lounge was made into a private banquet hall, with holes made in the wall to open into the Lounge. Mr. Rudnick was the contractor for this assignment, he said.

Lounge Enlarged

In 1940 the Lounge was enlarged to include the private room, with the wall partition taken out by Mr. Rudnick, Mr. Welansky said, and with an I-beam put in its place.

Before the enlargement the Lounge decoration was composed of black velour and white leather, the witness said. When enlarged, the Louge had its decoration scheme changed to a tropical motif which remained until the fire.

Mr. Welansky said that he personally took charge of application for entertainment, victual, and alcoholic licenses for the Grove.

At the time of the opening of the Melody Lounge, he said, "it was not necessary to get a permit, but I went to the Boston Licensing Board and explained what I was going to do. The Board told me it was all right to go ahead." He said he left with the Board plans, which he identified in Court today.

Today's session began with Mr. Callahan reading testimony of Maurice Levi, a patron now in the Army who had testified at the public hearing conducted by Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, and at State Police headquarters.

The Levi testimony averred that he was a member of a party in the corner where other witnesses said the fire started. The testimony said that Mr. Levi saw a patron turn off the light by loosening the bulb, that Mr. Levi heard the waiter say the light must be turned on, that the waiter stood on a seat and lit a match to help him, and that a white flame immediately burst from the tree and ceiling decorations.

8 New Englanders Held by Japanese

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—The names of eight New Englanders were included in those of 263 United States soldiers who are held as prisoners of war by Japan, camp unstated, the War Department announced.

The New Englanders include:

Connecticut

Pento, Private Nicholas D.—Dominick Pento, father, Bridgeport.

Maine

Lewis, Private Robert B.—Mrs. Robert B. Lewis, wife, Cape Elizabeth.

Starkey, Private Edward E.—Mrs. Florence Dowling, sister, Brewer.

Massachusetts

Martin, Private, first class, Charles O.—Mrs. Violet Kerns, mother, New Bedford.

Talbot, Capt. Albert D.—Mrs. Henry Robillard, sister, Fall River.

Zepkoski, Private, first class, Joseph J., Jr.—Joseph Zepkoski, Sr., father, Lowell.

New Hampshire

Ouellette, Private, first class, Ernest—Mrs. Emerienelenne Ouellette, mother, Concord.

Vermont

Lunnie, First Lieut. Francis M.—Mrs. Katherine S. Lunnie, mother, Concord.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Slightly Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Not so cold tonight. Gentle to moderate winds.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Not so cold tonight.

Vermont: Not so cold tonight, with light snow beginning late tonight.

Southwestern Maine: Not so cold tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:03 p. m.; height 9.9 feet. Thursday, 2:19 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.

Fish Keep During Strike

Associated Press

Virtual Floating Cold Storage Plants

A group of fishing craft, held at Boston Fish Pier with hatches unopened on account of the strike of fish handlers, lie idle today, and the pier has the deserted appearance of a holiday.

'Little Driving as Possible' Urged as Gas Deficit Increases

Because studies by the Petroleum Administration for War reveal that the East Coast is consuming 30,000 barrels of gasoline daily in excess of the amount allotted this area, Regional Price Administrator Kenneth B. Backman urged "driving as little as possible" and said increase of A-book mileage at present was "impossible."

Thirty thousand barrels per day, Mr. Backman also pointed out, was exactly the amount of gasoline being saved during the first days of the pleasure driving ban.

Gasoline inventories in New England, PAW declared, have shrunk steadily since Feb. 1, with stocks being reduced weekly at the rate of 54,000 barrels as of March 24 and by 99,000 barrels the week previous.

Reduction in the value of the A coupons came about, PAW said today, because agricultural requirements increased by 3,000 barrels a day in March and 12,000 in April, and an increase of pleasure driving came with warmer weather.

The East Coast during 1941 consumed 610,000 barrels of gasoline per day, PAW disclosed. By Nov. 1, 1942, this figure had fallen off to 430,000 barrels.

Emergency Supply

Massachusetts, at least, was today promised emergency supplies of gasoline within the next 48 hours by Robert Lee Minckler, Director of the Petroleum Supply Division at Washington. In a telegram to Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Gasoline Dealers Association, Mr. Minckler said he had directed tank car shipments of gasoline to be made to Massachusetts at once and that "these will arrive in time to prevent serious shortage."

According to Mr. Moore, this action was the immediate result of effort put forth yesterday and the day before by House Majority Leader John W. McCormack of South Boston.

"We need that gasoline worse than ever today," declared Mr. Moore. "Some of our members have been without gasoline for 10 days now." He said a check of 10 major companies today revealed that the situation was still serious in the extreme.

Pipe Extension

Meanwhile in Washington Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire joined his voice with those who are currently advocating extension of petroleum pipeline facilities into Boston Harbor.

"Essential civilian and military requirements, making greater use of facilities of the port of Boston, demand that these steps be taken to prevent a repetition of the fuel oil shortage which existed last winter," Senator Tobey declared.

He added it was his understanding that a decision is "about to be made" by the War Production Board as to whether priorities should be granted for extension of the 20-inch products line—now planned from Texas to Indiana—into the East Coast. Senator Tobey is urging that, if this line is extended to the East, the route be such as to permit an offshoot into Boston.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts also went into action for the pipe line extension by discussing it today with Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes. She was hopeful, she said, that the conference would secure results.

Furthermore, she said she told Mr. Ickes she was opposed to shipment of crude oil from the United States to Canada while a shortage exists in Ne wEngland; and she urged the Administrator to permit exists in New England; and she fill their tanks now in preparation for next winter.

Dr. Tolley Speaking

Dr. William Pearson Tolley, President of Syracuse University, will make the principal address at Northeastern University's forty-first annual Commencement next Sunday at 8 p. m. in Symphony Hall. Recipient of two honorary degrees this year from Bucknell and Hamilton and three more from Mount Union, Dickinson, and Grove City, Dr. Tolley is President of the Association of American Colleges.

Army Heads Find an Ally In Red Cross

"An essential auxiliary to the armed forces," was the way Maj. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, sector commander of Army forces in New England, described the Red Cross today. The Boston Metropolitan Chapter's War Fund drive is still $300,000 short of its $2,145,000 goal, and General Blood spoke in support of the effort to collect the remaining amount.

"I welcome this opportunity," he said, "to express my heartiest indorsement of the American Red Cross, and I believe that I speak for every American fighting man.

"If you on the Home Front understand and appreciate that the American Red Cross is one of the best friends any fighting man has, I know you will support the Red Cross War Fund with every dollar you can spare.

"It is my most sincere hope," he concluded, "that the Red Cross War Fund not only meets but surpasses its quota."

Army Heads Praise Service

Messages of encouragement have also been received from Generals George C. Marshall, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Douglas MacArthur.

Said General Marshall: "The service of the Red Cross is available to every man in the Army and the Army depends heavily on the Red Cross as a vital link between its individual soldiers and their families.

"Thousands of Red Cross workers are efficiently lending a helping hand to the members of the armed forces with their individual problems, and the opportunity to share in this contribution to the well-being of our soldiers is offered to every man, woman and child in the country.

"Gratitude and appreciation cannot be adequately measured in dollars and cents," General Marshall said, "but dollars and cents are certainly necessary for the continuance of these services which are so vital a part of the war effort. I strongly urge every citizen to assume a part in the responsibilities of this great organization by contributing to the Red Cross War Fund."

Never Fails a Soldier

To this, General MacArthur added:

"The Red Cross never fails the soldier. It brings to him a hint of home, a touch of cheer, whether he be in teeming jungle or arctic waste.

"It bears a gift to him from no one and yet from all. It warms him with the comfort that someone thinks of him and someone prays for him. It follows truly in the train of the Prince of Peace."

General Eisenhower's contribution to the praise from Army headquarters was the terse comment:

"The Red Cross services rendered in the European Theater have been invaluable. The Red Cross serves our forces while on duty, and is of even greater value when men are hospitalized.

"I cannot speak too highly of the benefits resulting from the unselfish efforts of those engaged in the work here. On behalf of our forces in the European Theater, I desire to express appreciation to the American people for their generous support of these operations."

Checks for the Red Cross War Fund should be sent to Red Cross War Fund headquarters, 69 Tremont Street, Boston.

Patriots' Day Proclaimed In Massachusetts

Governor Saltonstall has proclaimed Monday, April 19, as Patriot's Day, marking the 168th anniversary of the battle of Lexington and Concord.

"This is not the time to celebrate in any routine way the valorous achievements of our forefathers," the Governor said. "This is not the time to use this day, with all of its traditions, merely for our own pleasure and relaxation.

"Rather it is the moment when we should search our hearts and consciences to determine whether we are giving a full measure of devotion and service to our country in its present hour of peril; to decide whether we, as citizens of a Commonwealth as yet unharmed by the hideous ravages of war, are prepared to resist to the utmost, as did those heroes of Lexington and Concord.

"The Reveres and the Daweses are riding the streets today calling each man to his post. Let us respond with self-sacrifice, self-discipline, and obedience to law. Thus we shall not fail. Thus we shall perpetuate the tradition of a day which must forever be sacred."

Dr. Janse to Lecture

Dr. Olov Janse, who was the head of the French Archeological Mission in Indo-China before the Japanese invasion, will lecture in French on "The Position of France in the Great International Problems," at 3:15 p. m., Saturday, in the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue. The lecture is the second of a spring series sponsored by France Forever.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Women's Activities: Chinese Cooking Class

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"The skillet must be very hot. Put the cabbage in the hot soya bean oil and sear it for two minutes. Then pour on the soya sauce and cook it covered for two or three minutes more."

A dozen pens made quick note of the instructions. Their owners were sitting around a long table last night, sniffing hungrily, their eyes recording every movement as the speaker deftly suited actions to words. Mrs. Nellie Oiesen Tullis was teaching her first class in Chinese cookery at the Y. W. C. A. Workshops.

Born and brought up in China, where her father was Danish Minister, Mrs. Tullis has a native admiration and understanding of Chinese cooking. Members of the class were fascinated by her skill in handling the food with chopsticks. A cooking spoon was incidental. She used a sharp knife to shred cabbage, slice the celery, sliver the meat. Otherwise, the chopsticks served all purposes in preparing what she called a regular family once-a-day meal.

Chinese Examples of Economy

When it comes to economical cooking, Mrs. Tullis believes we can learn as much from the Chinese as from the French. And not only are Chinese dishes economical (2 pork chops to 12 people last night), but they are artistic, flavorful, and fragrant, as her enthusiastic students kept commenting. They were especially delighted with the final appearance of the cabbage dish. Its delicate green was honeycombed with the rich brown of peanuts and garnished with pink slivers from half a thin slice of cooked ham.

Speedy cooking is one secret of Chinese success with vegetables, according to Mrs. Tullis. She pointed out that our food experts are now advocating methods the Chinese have long practiced as a means of preserving the maximum of food value. Preparation of vegetables in the Chinese manner may take a long time, she admitted, but the actual cooking requires only a few minutes.

Mrs. Tullis also told how the Chinese habitually make fuller use of their vegetables than does the average American housewife. She was horrified, she said, when looking for branch celery to use last night, to find that the tops had all been cut off. The leaves are just as good food, she explained.

Her pet crusade, however, has to do with rice. "The cooking of rice has been viciously abused," she declared. "Every cookbook I've seen except Chinese ones would drown the rice in water and then wash it with cold water, washing away everything but the starch."

There is only one way to boil rice, according to Mrs. Tullis. "Cook it with sufficiently little water so that every drop is re-absorbed in the rice. Then none of the valuable minerals are lost." Her pupils will learn this lesson if no others, for they are going to cook rice, she warned, every Tuesday night for the rest of the month. Classes begin at 7 o'clock, and each lesson will be a unit, using foods a different way.

Plenty of Ingredients

Although many things such as bamboo sprouts, water chestnuts, and lichee are no longer available here, there are plenty of ingredients to make real Chinese meals, Mrs. Tullis told her class. "We are now growing in American gardens many Chinese vegetables such as Chinese cabbage, soya beans, eggplant, and cucumbers, she said. "And we are going to make more of mushrooms and wider use of cresses." Her first students rose from their sample meal convinced that they could go home and improve their cooking.

The class came at the end of a full day for Mrs. Tullis. While her husband is serving in the North Atlantic as a lieutenant commander in the Royal Canadian Navy, she is doing her part working at Massachusetts General Hospital as a member of the social service staff. This is home ground, for she took her training in social work there, following graduation from Smith College.

In the meanwhile, however, her global career included several years in Geneva, Switzerland, where she and her husband founded International House in 1936. They were in Geneva when the war broke out and remained to help evacuate American and British residents. Their home now is in Deerfield, Mass., where Mrs. Tullis has been serving as Vice-President of United China Relief.

R. J. Keller

Dinner of Chinese Dishes Will Soon Be on the Table

Mrs. Nellie Oiesen Tullis checks up on her ingredients before starting a demonstration-lecture on Chinese cookery at the Y. W. C. A. Workshops. The course began last night and will continue on Tuesdays at 7 p. m. Students dine in Chinese style at the end of each session.

Important Dates For Consumers

Meats and Butter

April 4—Red "B" stamps in War Ration Book 2 became good Sunday at midnight for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortenings, fats and oils, and canned fish. Along with the red "A" stamps, which became valid last week, the current "B" stamps will be good through April.

April 11—Red "C" stamps will become valid, and may be used with any "A" or "B" red stamps left over. All expire on April 30.

Canned Goods

April 30—Blue stamps "D" "E" and "F" which became valid on March 25 for canned, bottled, frozen, and dried foods, will expire on this date.

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds.

April 25—Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through this date.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 18—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

April 12—Period 4 fuel-oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B. Coupon No. 5 is now valid.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book 1—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Noted Illustrator Of Books to Speak

Mrs. Marguerite de Angeli, noted author and illustrator of children's books, will speak at the spring meeting of the Round Table of Children's Librarians tomorrow at the Boston Public Library at 10 a. m.

Mrs. de Angeli began to illustrate books when her own family was partly grown and then combined her illustrating with writing. She writes about national groups in the United States, her latest volume, "Up the Hill," picturing a Polish family in a small Pennsylvania mining town.

Her visit to Boston is being sponsored by the Round Table of Children's Librarians which is a section of the Massachusetts Library Association. Its chairman is Miss Alice Cushman, Children's Librarian of the Fitchburg, Mass., Public Library. Teachers, librarians and others interested in children's reading are invited to attend the meeting.

George C. Tenney

George C. Tenney of Newton Highlands, who passed on yesterday, held various posts in the automobile distributing business in New England before he returned to his World War I enthusiasm for ordnance.

He was chief of the small arms branch of the Boston ordnance district of the War Department. During World War I he served as captain in the Army Ordnance Corps.

Mr. Tenney had been wholesale manager of the Packard Motor Car Company in New England, general sales manager of the Locomobile Company of America, Inc., in Bridgeport, Conn., and general sales manager of the Marmon Motor Company in Indianapolis, Ind. Previous to joining the ordnance branch last year he was wholesale manager for the Harry B. Liggett Company of Boston, Studebaker distributor.

Alice Vinton Waite

Alice Vinton Waite, dean emeritus of Wellesley College, who passed on yesterday in Natick, Mass., served virtually an entire teaching career as an instructor in English and literature at the women's school.

She became associated with the college as an instructor in English in 1896, was named dean in 1913, and served until 1932.

Born in Brattleboro, Vt., Dean Waite received her B.A. from Smith College in 1886 and an M.A. in 1894. She began teaching at Mary Institute, Washington University, in 1887 as an English instructor, remaining there until 1893.

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British War Relief Silver Sale

At the British War Relief Annex, 83 Newbury Street, Boston, a major transformation is taking place this week. Cousin Harriet's sterling silver butter spreaders, Aunt Jane's handsome Sheffield tea tray, and similar treasured heirlooms are being converted into warm woolen comforts and shiny phonograph records for men of the British tanker fleet. In short, a Silver Sale is in progress for the benefit of those men without whose unsung bravery no tank could move into battle, no airplane could leave the ground.

At the opening yesterday, Mrs. Pierpont L. Stackpole and Mrs. Albert Creighton were assisting Mrs. John L. Hall, Chairman of the sale, as salesladies. Their carefully polished wares varied from such large items as the epergne which was once the property of the late Lord Camperdown to dainty teaspoons and a tiny ring holder. Shoehorns and buttonhooks hobnobbed with picture frames, Indian bracelets, and 18-inch vases.

One piece that was drawing the amusement as well as the admiration of a group of customers was a Dutch-wrought silver belt. Its workmanship called forth exclamations of delight, while its size brought rueful smiles to several who could recall the days of 18-inch waists.

"I can remember when I wore one of those and thought I was the best-dressed woman in captivity," commented one woman. "You could lengthen it with cloth between the links and it would still be stunning," rejoined the one behind the counter.

Dealers who know their silver were on hand to pick out pieces yesterday morning. For friends of the wartime bride, the sale offers a number of choice gift possibilities.

This sale is on a much larger scale than the one two years ago. "People have been most generous in donating fine articles," Mrs. Hall told us appreciatively.

The other members of her Commitee are Mrs. Stackpole, Mrs. John N. Stevens, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. H. Daland Chandler, Mrs. Walter Hunnewell, Mrs. William Phillips, and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams. Mrs. Hunnewell and Mrs. Nathaniel Winthrop are selling today.

Piano Prodigies Melrose Feature

The final concert in the silver anniversary group of the Melrose Orchestral Association will be given in Melrose Memorial Hall today. Assisting the neighborhood orchestra will be the "Amphion Club," men's choral society of Melrose; and the ten-year-old piano prodigies, the Adrian Twins, who will play a movement of Bach's C Major Concerto for two pianos.

The program will include Dvorak's "New World" symphony, "Three Pictures," from Rubinstein's "Tower of Babel," the popular "Chorus of Peers" from "Iolanthe," by Gilbert and Sullivan; and the "Hymn of Thanksgiving" by Kremse.

N. H. Banks Facing Problem Of Limited Investment Field

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 7—Banks and bankers find themselves today facing problems and conditions which cannot be compared with anything in history, according to Harry L. Additon, Secretary of the New Hampshire Bankers Association for 29 years and President of the Merchants National Bank at Manchester. He says that service rendered by banks today is strictly the "over the counter" variety.

Crammed full of money, the banks have only one avenue of investment—the Government bond. They are unable to finance large building projects because such expansion is vetoed for the duration. They are unwilling to put money into businesses because they are now regarded as poor risks. They want to make good loans but are restricted only to Government loans, he says.

Planners Busy

The Neighorhood Planners movement is being developed in New Hampshire communities. Using the block system developed for Air Raid protection, the Neighborhood Planners deal with other phases of civilian defense, including victory gardens, food preservation, fat salvage and similar drives, and transportation conservation through share-the-ride clubs. The Neighborhood Planners are volunteers who obtain the latest available information on a large variety of civilian wartime problems. This information they make available to neighbors wishing the information.

Car Registration

Motor vehicle registrations in New Hampshire for the new year starting April 1 are only slightly below those for the same period a year ago. The last-minute rush for licenses and registrations was so great that the deadline was extended from midnight, March 31, to midnight, April 7, the first time in New Hampshire's history that such action has been taken. Lack of experienced help in the motor vehicle department caused the postponement. Of course the fact that the figure so far this year is almost as high as for the same time last year does not necessarily mean that as many cars will operate on the highways of the State this year as last. Most officials believe that most of the cars to be registered this year will be registered early and that the later additions will be fewer.

Farm Hands

Through the activities of the Farm Security Administration a group of West Virginia farm hands are going to work on New Hampshire farms this summer. A farmer wishing such hands may apply to the U. S. Employment Service, the Farm Security Administration or the University of New Hampshire.

The farmer must make a payment of $10 to help defray the costs of the plan. Prior to going onto New Hampshire farms the West Virginia helpers will be subjected to a short training session at the University of New Hampshire. The farmers will then visit the University, interview their prospective farm hands, and make arrangements relative to wages and living conditions. When the farm hand is finally settled on a farm, the FSA will make arrangements to move his family here.

U. S. Land to Rent

A large amount of Federally-owned land in New Hampshire is up for rental for agricultural purposes. The Army Engineers have posted notices that the government will rent to the highest bidders tracts of land in the Franklin Falls Flood Control reservoir basin. The areas to be rented are those which are not expected to be flooded during the farming season. In the area is much land that was farmed extensively prior to its acquisition for the flood control project. It is expected that farmers whose property borders on the flood control reservoir will rent the land.

Poultry Growers

The machinery is being set up so that more New Hampshire poultry owners will be eligible to sell their eggs as AA or Double-A grade and thereby receive the ceiling prices for these grades. The OPA orders require that these top ceiling prices only go to growers whose eggs are federally inspected.

Three large organizations are already training inspectors. Now a Federal-State Egg Grading and Inspection and Certification service has been established. Clement A. Lyons has been named active State supervisor and he will train resident graders to qualify for Federal licenses.

Used Equipment in N. E. Aid to War Production

War Activities in New England

War production has been speeded by the close husbanding of used construction equipment in New England, it was disclosed today. A WPB official reports that the inventory of more than 90 per cent of all construction machinery in New England indicates that "it probably will not be necessary to manufacture any more of this equipment."

The 14,397 pieces of used machinery are under the control of private, State, or municipal ownership, according to H. S. Swartz of the WPB region office.

He cited an incident of a plane crashing into a war plant in New York and halting production. Output remained at a standstill until the Boston WPB office located a huge crawl crane in New Jersey and had it routed to the scene of the crash to remove the wreckage. By this service production was resumed much earlier than it would have been possible without this assistance, according to the Office of War Information, which released Mr. Swartz's statement.

Tighten Contracts

To simplify renegotiation of war contracts, the Quartermaster Depot in Boston has opened a "price adjustment" office at 1 State Street.

New England manufacturers with contracts of more than $100,000 in a fiscal year are being contacted by the Quartermaster Corps, if their contracts date from last April 28 or were not fully paid at that time.

Re-employment

Maine's Selective Service organization has assisted in the re-employment of 2,800 men discharged from the Army and "thus far no former employer has refused or been unable to take back an employee," according to Lieut. Col. Richard F. Saville, chief of the S. S. Manpower Section, in Portland.

In an Army Day talk yesterday before Harold T. Andrews post of the American Legion, Colonel Saville explained that the 2,800 included men released at the time draftees 28 years of age or over were discharged.

Join India Army

Five American ambulance drivers in India have just joined the Indian Army, according to the Office of War Information which listed the men as having completed a contracted year as drivers in the American Field Service. They were: Scott Gilmore, Greenwich, Conn.; Roscoe V. Lewis, Roslyn, L. I.; Wendell L. Nichols, Brookline, Mass.; Ralph P. Muller Jr., New York; and Edward L. Patullo, Muskegon, Mich.

More Waves

Sworn in as apprentice seamen, 27 Wave officer candidates from New England have been ordered to report for training at Smith College by Saturday.

Second War Loan Drive to Open

Twenty-six years ago, April 6, 1917, the United States entered World War I. That conflict lasted one year and seven months and was financed by four Liberty Loans that aggregated close to $17,000,000,000, and a Victory Liberty Loan in 1919 that produced about $4,500,000,000 more.

The United States has participated in World War II for one year and four months. War savings bond sales through the end of March have raised close to $15,000,000,000. The Victory Loan drive last December brought nearly $13,000,000,000. Next Monday, the Second War Loan begins. It aims to produce $13,000,000,000 additional by May 1, the greatest financial drive in history, combining Victory Fund Committee and War Savings Staff efforts under the War Finance Committee. By itself, it is 77 per cent of the four Liberty Loans' aggregate in the war years 1917 and 1918.

The war finance committee will co-ordinate the efforts of the war savings staffs and the Victory Fund committees during the drive, although both these organizations will retain their present identities, organizations and directing personnel.

W. W. Paddock, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, is chairman of the United States Treasury War Finance Committee of the First Federal Reserve District, which includes all New England except Fairfield County in Connecticut.

John O. Stubbs, who has been executive manager of the New England Victory Fund Committee, is continuing in that capacity and also is a member of the First Federal Reserve District War Finance Committee.

Daniel J. Doherty, head of the War Savings staff in Massachusetts, will also serve on the top committee with Mr. Stubbs and Mr. Paddock, directing the drive from Boston.

The various other state heads of the war savings staff also are members of the committee. They are: Winthrop L. Carter, New Hampshire; Dr. Clinton A. Clauson, Maine; Thomas Howes, Connecticut; Fred C. Martin, Vermont, and Roderick Pirnie, Rhode Island.

Contacts for Victory Gardening Land

These persons or agencies in cities and towns of metropolitan Boston may be contacted by prospective Victory Gardeners who want to acquire land for a war garden:

Arlington — Mrs. Leroy Shaw, Arl. 3077-W.

Belmont — Mrs. David Barnes, Bel. 2138.

Braintree — Board of Selectmen; Mrs. Daniel Griffin, chairman, Victory Garden Committee.

Brookline — War Gardens, Asp. 8080.

Cambridge — Superintendent of Parks, City Hall, Tro. 6800.

Canton — Board of Selectmen.

Chelsea — Victory Garden Committee meeting scheduled Monday, March 29, Mayor's Office, City Hall.

Dedham — Frank H. Glazier, chairman, Victory Garden Committee, Ded. 2299-J.

Everett—City Engineer, Joseph Holmes, Eve. 2626.

Hingham—Sydney G. Kimpton, president Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Hingham 0858.

Holbrook — Ernest C. Poole, chairman, Victory Garden Committee.

Lexington — John J. Garrity, chairman, Victory Garden Committee. Lex. 1144.

Lincoln—Mrs. Guilbert Winchell, chairman, Victory Garden Committee.

Malden—Mrs. Edwin Troland, chairman, Victory Garden Committee. Lin. 0120-J.

Medford—John Howard, Park Department. Mys. 5500.

Melrose—William A. Dole, Jr., chairman, Victory Garden Committee. Mel. 4053. Malcolm Fillmore, Building Dept., for city-owned land. Mel. 2399.

Milton—Mrs. Jessie Melvin, secretary, Defense Committee. Bluehills 5592.

Needham—William S. Cassidy, Building Inspector.

Newton—S. Ewing Wilson, Recreation Commissioner. Big. 4700.

Norwood—Thomas U. Mahoney, chairman, Victory Garden Committee. Norwood 0472.

Quincy — Edwin White, chairman, Victory Garden Committee. Granite 8000.

Randolph—Mrs. Elizabeth Merriken, 84 Pleasant Street.

Reading — Selectmen's Office, Reading 0520.

Revere—J. Fitzpatrick, Building Department. Rev. 3600.

Somerville—Thomas E. Hegarty, City Engineer. Som. 6600.

Stoneham—Percival H. Wardwell, Superintendent of Parks. Stoneham 0051.

Waltham — Garden Committee, Civilian Defense Office. Waltham 5550.

Watertown—Selectmen's Office. Wat. 5020.

Wellesley—Civilian Defense Office, Wel. 1619.

Weston—Public Safety Committee. Waltham 0018.

Weymouth — Victory Garden Committee, High School. Wey. 1100.

Winchester — Charles Butler, Victory Garden Committee.

Winthrop—Selectmen, Accounting, Assessors, Street, and Water Departments have application blanks.

Woburn—Mayor's Office, Wob. 0750.

Coast Guardsman Collects War Posters

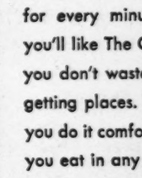
By a Staff Photographer

Propaganda of Many Lands Included in Colorful Display

David Weisman, formerly art director of a New York advertising agency, and now with the United States Coast Guard Band, is shown here with some of the posters in his large collection, which includes examples from Spain, Mexico, South America, France, China, Russia, Czechoslovakia, and many other countries, as well as the United States.

THE COMMODORE SAYS:
"YOU'RE ON BORROWED TIME—DON'T WASTE IT!"

On your rare trips to New York these days you must account for every minute! That's why you'll like The Commodore . . . you don't waste valuable time getting places. When you rest, you do it comfortably . . . when you eat in any one of our four famous restaurants, you enjoy it . . . when you want service, you get it!



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Made of finest materials by the Equi-Tension process. Woven with greater strength and smoothness to look lovely and wear well. Four and one-inch hems. Sizes quoted before hemming.

	HEMMED	SIZE	HEMSTITCHED
Cases	1.25	42 x 40½	1.40
Sheets	4.20	63 x 108	4.50
Sheets	4.65	72 x 108	4.95
Sheets	5.25	81 x 108	5.55
Sheets	5.75	90 x 108	6.05
Sheets	4.95	72 x 113	5.25
Sheets	6.05	90 x 113	6.35

On Any Sheets and Cases Purchased in April
Three Letter Monogramming.....½ Price
Choice of two designs—Best quality of machine embroidery. Orders filled in two weeks. No C. O. D.'s.
Size for cases, regularly 1.00.....50c each
Size for sheets, regularly 1.50.....75c each

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'Air Force' in Prospect at Metropolitan—Stage and Screen—On the Radio

'Keeper of the Flame,' 'Immortal Sergeant' Stay

"Air Force," a film about a Flying Fortress named Mary Ann, is scheduled to head the program at the Metropolitan starting Thursday. The cast includes John Garfield, George Tobias, Gig Young, Harry Carey, John Ridgely, Charles Drake, Ray Montgomery, Arthur Kennedy, and Ward Wood, all supposed to be members of the plane's nine-man crew. The story tells of a flight that was intended to be a routine affair to Hawaii but that developed into an emergency trip to the Philippines by way of Wake Island just at the beginning of the war.

The companion film will be "Dixie Dugan," a yarn about current over-crowding in Washington, with romantic decorations added. Among the players are James Ellison, Charlotte Greenwood, Charles Ruggles, Lois Andrews, and Helene Reynolds.

Third Week at Keith's

"Immortal Sergeant," starring Maureen O'Hara and Henry Fonda, is announced for a third week at the Keith Memorial. The companion feature on the program, "How's About It?" with the Andrews Sisters, has also been continued for a third week.

'Keeper of Flame' Stays

At the State and Orpheum, "Keeper of the Flame," with Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn starred, is continuing for a second week starting Thursday. The second feature at the two houses, which likewise is remaining for another week, is "Fall In," one of Hal Roach's comedies, with William Tracy, Joe Sawyer, and Jean Porter in the cast.

At RKO Boston

Count Basie and his orchestra, with Earle Warren and Jo Jones, will head the stage program at the RKO Boston starting Thursday. On the screen will be "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," with Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce as the sleuth and his faithful friend Watson.

'The Hard Way' Moves

Beginning Thursday, "The Hard Way," with Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, and Joan Leslie, will be seen at the Paramount and Fenway. The co-feature will be "Lady Bodyguard," with Eddie Albert and Anne Shirley. Both these films are now at the Metropolitan.

'Happy Go Lucky'

Starting Friday, "Happy Go Lucky," with Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, and Rudy Vallee will be seen at the Modern and Scollay. The second feature on the program will be "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," with Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith, and Diana Lynn.

At the Exeter

"Journey for Margaret," with Robert Young and Laraine Day, is continuing through the rest of the week at the Exeter. The other films on the hold-over program are Disney's "Saludos Amigos," and the Army film, "At the Front in South Africa."

At the Uptown

Starting Friday the films at the Uptown will be "Life Begins at 8:30," with Monty Woolley and Ida Lupino, and "Shadow of a Doubt," with Teresa Wright and Joseph Cotten.

On the Stage

Dorothy Sands will withdraw from the cast of "Tomorrow the World" at the Wilbur after Friday evening and Kathryn Givney will take over the part.

"The Patriots," the drama about Thomas Jefferson now at the National Theater, New York, is to give a single performance Sunday in Washington at the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library of Congress, as the opening event of the Thomas Jefferson bicentennial birthday ceremonies in the national capital.

"By Jupiter," with Ray Bolger starred, has passed its 350th performance at the Shubert Theater, New York.

Marking the beginning of its twenty-ninth year, the Davenport Theater, 138 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, has staged Chekhov's "The Swan Song" and Shaw's "The Man of Destiny" as a double bill.

Eastman Festival

The thirteenth annual Eastman School Festival of American Music, Dr. Howard Hanson, director, will open in the Eastman Theater, Rochester, N. Y., Tuesday evening, April 13. Five evening performances will follow in succession. Festival conductors will be Dr. Hanson, Dr. Paul White, Frederick Fennell, Dr. Herman Genhart, and as guest conductor Roy Harris. Soloists include Henry Cowell, Sylvia Muehling, Robert Schulz, pianists, and Jacques Gordon, violinist. Thelma Biracree is choreographer and stage director of the program of ballets.

Spencer Tracy and Audrey Christie
In "Keeper of the Flame," continuing for a second week at the State and Orpheum.

John Garfield
In "Air Force," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan.

Reginald Gardiner
In "The Immortal Sergeant," continuing for a third week at the Keith Memorial.

Tudor's 'Romeo and Juliet'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Antony Tudor's "Romeo and Juliet" was given an incomplete performance Tuesday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House by Ballet Theater. Announcement was made from the stage that the final nine minutes of the ballet had not had sufficient rehearsal, but to avoid disappointing those who had come especially for the advertised world premiere, it would be presented in its present state. The complete ballet is now scheduled for presentation for the first time Saturday evening.

Tuesday evening's performance of "Romeo and Juliet" offered a substantial and smooth-running half-hour of this dance interpretation of Shakespeare's play, with the music of Frederick Delius. The scenery and costumes by Eugene Berman are effective and handsome, ingenious use being made of a unit background that can be altered by means of supplementary draperies to convey an impression of change of scene without halting the continuity of action.

Long-continued applause at the conclusion of the performance rewarded the dancing of Alicia Markova as Juliet, Hugh Laiing as Romeo, Nicolas Orloff as Mercutio, Antony Tudor as Tybalt, Dimitri Romanoff as Friar Laurence, Richard Reed as Paris, and the others of a large cast.

The evening's bill was completed with "Swan Lake" and "Capriccio Espagnol."

Handel and Haydn

The Handel and Haydn Society will present Haydn's "The Creation" at its spring concert in Symphony Hall, Thursday evening, April 29, Dr. Thompson Stone conducting. The soloists will be Louisa Moller, soprano, Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Walter Kidder, bass. "The Creation" was presented for the first time in America in its entirety at a concert given by this society on Feb. 16, 1819.

All profits from this performance will be donated to the work in America and overseas of the "Save the Children" Federation.

San Carlists Returning

The San Carlo Opera Company will play a return eight-day engagement at the Boston Opera House, beginning Saturday evening, April 24. Coe Glade will sing Carmen on the opening night. The following day will see performances of "La Bohème" in the afternoon and "Aïda" in the evening. Carlo Peroni will conduct. The full repertory will be announced soon.

© Universal
Joseph Cotten
In "Shadow of a Doubt," coming Friday to the Uptown.

Jean Tennyson on Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Jean Tennyson, soprano, and Jan Peerce, tenor, will sing the love duet from Gounod's "Faust" on Great Moments in Music, also the duet from Verdi's "La Traviata." For her solo Miss Tennyson sings "Depuis le jour" from Charpentier's "Louise." Mr. Peerce sings the "Prize Song" from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger." Robert Weede, baritone, sings "Eri tu," from Verdi's "The Masked Ball." The program opens with the orchestra playing the Entr'acte from the fourth act of Bizet's "Carmen" and the Intermezzo from Puccini's "Manon Lescaut." The chorus sings the Bridal Chorus from Wagner's "Lohengrin." George Sebastian conducts the orchestra and chorus, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Bob Ripley is guest on Milton Berle's program. Other guests are Mr. (Sid Fields) Guffey and Del Sharbutt, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Willie Fung, Chinese actor, is Eddie Cantor's guest, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Thursday

Wellesley College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will engage in a debate over WNAC and the Yankee Network, 3:15 p. m. The subject is "Should There Be Federal Union of the United Nations After the War?"

Orr Work Shown

A selection of water colors by Forrest Orr at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, is now on exhibition.

Mr. Orr works in a medium that is popular, and chooses subjects that are not uncommon. He achieves distinction perhaps through sheer unaffectedness, but more likely through a spontaneity encouraged by enthusaism. Many of us rejoice unexpectedly at some scene that has come into view in daily experience. We have not gone out of our way to find it, but there it is on a hill-top, or beyond a clump of trees, or amid a group of gabled roofs. Through a certain persepective, or quality of light, or vivid coloration that scene makes a special impression upon us. Mr. Orr discovers such moments of enchantment and reports them in a vivid, forthright manner.

Among the aquarelles in the Twentieth Century Club display we see his portrayals of Annisquam and Gloucester, places in Maine and New Hampshire. He paints the white snow and glistening water, the gustiness of wind, the verdure of springtime. New Englanders will recognize familiar vistas, characteristic winding roads, typical structures. The artist has interpreted the environment he loves, zestfully.

D. A.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"Yes, My Darling Daughter." Starring Luella Gear and Violet Heming. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"Dancing in the Streets," by Vincent Freedley, with book by John Cecil Holm and Matt Taylor. Music by Vernon Duke, and lyrics by Howard Dietz. Featuring Mary Martin, Dudley Digges, Jack Smart and Ernest Cossart. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Three Sisters," Katharine Cornell's production of Chekhov's play. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Tomorrow the World," with Ralph Bellamy and Shirley Booth. Presented by Theron Bamberger. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Museum of Fine Arts—Concert by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society. G. Wallace Woodsworth, conducting. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland, George Murphy. 1:20, 3:30, 9:30. "Algiers," Charles Boyer. 3:40, 7:45.

Exeter—"Saludos Amigos." 2:45, 5:50, 8:55. "At the Front in North Africa." 2, 5:05, 8:00. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day, Fay Bainter. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40.

Fenway—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith, John Litel and Diana Lynn. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:20.

Kenmore—"Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert, John Payne. 6:25, 9:50. "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda, Barbara Stanwyck. 1, 4:30, 8.

Keith Memorial—"How's About It?" Andrew Sisters. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10.

Metropolitan—"Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Ann Shirley, Raymond Walburn. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, & "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20.

Modern—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:30. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 7:50.

Old South Newsreel—"One Day in Moscow," "Picturesque Massachusetts," "First Aid," "Wacky Wabbit," "In the Circus," "Kaltenborn and the latest news." Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:10, 10:10. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 9:30 a. m., 12:12, 3:20, 6:05, 9.

Paramount—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith, John Litel, Diana Lynn. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05.

RKO-Boston: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller, Francis Gifford. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:20, 6:15, 9:15.

Scollay—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Silver Skates," Patricia Morison, Kenny Baker. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater—"Boomtown, D. C.," "Brief Interval," "Horses, Horses, Horses," "Popular Science No. 2," "Land of Orisaba," "Double Up," "T Bone for Two," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:55. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

Telesis—"Battle of Stalingrad." "Popular Science Review," "U. S. Navy Band," "Bedlam in Washington," "Animals and their Offspring," "Our Fighting Freighters."

Trans-Lux—"Maltese Falcon." 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:10.

Tremont—"Pot O' Gold," James Stewart. 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:30. "The Sisters," Bette Davis. 12:05, 3:20, 6:35, 9:55.

Uptown—"At the Front in North Africa." 1, 3:35, 6, 8:20. "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Jon Hall. 1:40, 4:30, 6:45, 9:15.

Washington Street Olympia—"Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Squadron Leader X," Eric Portman. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "The Crime Smasher," Edgar Kennedy. 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore.

Regent: "Silent Witness," F. Albertson. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Stand By All Networks," John Beal, Florence Rice. 11:45. Continuous from 5:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Stntown," Constance Bennett, Brod Crawford. "Behind the Right Ball," Ritz Brothers. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis.

Coolidge Corner: "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "At the Front."

Cleveland Circle: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. H. Walker. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE — Central: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 2, 8.

University: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 3, 6:30, 9:35. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 1:45, 5, 8:25.

DEDHAM—Community: "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 3:30, 8:10. "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett, Leslie Brooks. 1:50, 6:30, 9:30.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Commandos," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "Too Many Women."

Codman Square: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. 2:57, 7, 9:30. Short subjects and news.

Park: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. "March of Time." 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol, Mary Healy. 1:54, 5:04, 8:14. "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. 3:04, 6:14, 9:25.

Mystic: "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers, Patrick Brooks. 2:25, 8:30. "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett, Leslie Brooks. 1:10, 7, 9:45.

Orpheum: "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor, Frances Langford. 2:15, 6:45. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 3:20, 7, 9:50.

Strand: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley. 3:20, 8:35. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Lon Chaney. 2:15, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison.

Fellsway: "Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "At the Front in North Africa."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis.

NATICK—Colonial: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. Selected Short Subjects. Latest War News. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

Strand: "Shadow of a Doubt," John Cotten, "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Seven Sweethearts," Katheryn Grayson, Van Heflin. "The Undying Monster," James Ellison.

Strand: "Northwest Passage," Spencer Tracy, Robert Young. "I Married a Witch," Frederic March, Veronica Lake.

Capitol: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen," Margaret Lindsay, William Gargan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "A Man to Remember," Edward Ellis, Anne Shirley. 2:08, 7:43. "The Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 3:31, 9:16.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Maria Montez. "Journey for Margaret," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Timber," Andy Devine. "March of Time."

Coolidge: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "Ice Capades," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

Wellesley: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "The Crime Smasher," Edgar Kennedy. 1:45, 5.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, R. Denning.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 2:30, 7:50. "Commandos Strike at Dawn." Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. 4, 9:20.

State: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. 3:30, 7:50. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 4, 9:20.

WOLLASTON—Wollaston: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:45.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents
Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. FM W43B W39B

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 David Harum	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Studio Concert: Pearl Schatzl, soprano	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Uncle Sam: drama	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood; "Post"		Pepper Young's Family	"Shady Valley Folks"	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	"Shady Valley Folks"	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00 Eliz'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Na4. Conf. of Women; A.	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
4:15 "Across Caribbean"	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	O'Hare McCormick, con.	Snoke Jones' Orchestra
4:30 Studio speaker	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Bruce Holder's Orchestra	Carol Bruce, songs
4:45 Mountain Music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Bruce Holder's Orchestra	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comment	Musical Mystery
5:15 'Date Book': Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Highway Patrol: drama.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15 Hollywood; Music	Newscast	The Answer Man: quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30 Walt Cassell, songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music: Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge: Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Yankee Starlets: songs	Richard Salinger: news
7:30 "Easy Aces": sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	Kay Ivers: melodeers	"California Melodies"	Carewe-Chamberlain
7:45 "Mr. Keen": sketch	western drama	John Barry, comments	M. Gray, songs; orch.	Your Army
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	The Barries: Willard Trio	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight,	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	'Mystery Hall": drama	You Shall Have Music
8:45 Hersholt; News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Mystery Hall": drama	You Shall Have Music
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	John Freedom: drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Local sports
9:15 "Mayor of Town"	John Freedom: drama	Shore; guest; orchestra	M. Gould's Or.; Musicale;	Local sports
9:30 Milton Berle; vari-	Count Basie's Orch.	'Mr. District Attorney":	Igor Gorin; Marion Hut-	Local sports
9:45 ety; orch.; guests	Orch.; "Ghost Mysteries"	dramatic skits; orch.	ton; Metropolitan Opera	Local sports; Bruins-
10:00 Momentsin Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kayser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	Detroit Red Wings
10:15 Opera Love Songs	Oracle Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	News Service	hockey game
10:30 War Correspondents	World's Most Honored	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	News service
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Victory Night Watch
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Fats Waller's Orch.
11:15 Rideout Master	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Trio	Art Jarrett's Orchestra
11:30 Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Music; Dance orch.	Stars in Revue	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Dress Parade	News comment	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Cowboy Songs	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam": drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Morning Watch: religious
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Music Highlights	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air of	Breakfast Club	Uncle Sam: OWI drama	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Americas	Breakfast Club	Food News: Im. Wolcott	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Air Express Music	News: Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Women and the War	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Reliznate": drama	The Cheer-Up Gang; vo-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"	calist; orchestra	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15 Second Husband: sk.	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	New England Cupboard	B. Moynihan; J. Kiley
11:30 "Bright Horisons"	"Poll of Hits"	"Snow Village": sketch	"Yankee House Party";	Art Kassel's Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills: women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 Our Gal Sunday: sk.	Hour: music; speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News: Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	'Aunt Jenny": sketch	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Italian Melodies
1:30 Vic & Sade: sketch	Leo Litwin, pianist	"Big Sister": sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time; Ruth
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Krave, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Good Food Buys"	Light of the World: sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef's food	"Lonely Woman": sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Organ sketches; tenor	"The Guiding Light": sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45 "Pepper Young's"	Air Express Music	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, comments	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	'Ma Perkins": sketch	Wellesley College-M. I. T.	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood; "Post"	Studio String Concert	Pepper Young's Family	Debate: "United Nations	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness"	Fed. Union After War"	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00 Eliz'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Uncle Sam: drama	Will Bradley's Orch.
4:30 Victory Council	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Classical Music	The Ink Spots: quartet
4:45 Bill Elliot, songs	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Classical Music	Freddy Slack's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comment	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:15 Date Book: Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News: Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15 Hollywood; music	Newscast	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports stories
6:30 Fanny Brice, news	Tambalan; Fighting	Music: Janice, songs	News from Abroad	Horace Heidt's Orch.
6:45 J. B. Kennedy, news	for Home; Stars Revue	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Popular Music	R. Salinger; News; Taxes
7:30 "Easy Aces": comedy	Adrian and Allen, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Good News Hour: re-
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	"You and the War"	Traveler": music; guests	Fred Lang, news	ligious program
8:00 Ransom Sherman:	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Tony Martin, songs
8:15 variety program	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; B. Stafford; or.	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Death Valley Days.	America's News Meeting:	"Aldrich Family": drama	"The Busy Mr. Bingle":	F. Martin's Bamba Music
8:45 Death Valley; News	"Should the United Na-	"Aldrich Family": drama	comedy series	"What's Going On?"
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	tions Organize for Peace	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, News	Classical Album
9:15 teur program	Now?"	orch.; songs; guests	News Service	Classical Album
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Treasure Hour of Song;	Classical Album
9:45 Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Short Mysteries	orch.; Adolphe Menjou	soloists; orchestra	Classical Album; Bruins-
10:00 "The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Garry Moore; Jimmy	Raymond Clapper, news	Detroit hockey game
10:15 "The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs	Durante; G. Gibbs; or.	Chuck Foster's Orch.	Hockey game News
10:30 Gen. Pitch 'Chins"	World's Most Honored	"Today's News"; drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45 News; World War II	Music	guest speakers; orch.	Musical Roundup	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Earl Hines' Orchestra
11:15 R. B. Rideout; Mas-	Harry Green's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:30 ter Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World:	So, American Serenade:	Day's End: music
11:45 Music; Dance orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Frank Black, conductor	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End; News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, April 8
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.1m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p.

CHANCE VOUGHT AIRPLANES

PRATT & WHITNEY ENGINES

United Aircraft News

A REPORT OF PERFORMANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD

SIKORSKY HELICOPTERS

HAMILTON STANDARD PROPELLERS

VOL. I NO. 2 PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, EAST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT APRIL, 1943

On the Production Front

North American Aviation and United Aircraft helped Commonwealth Aircraft build this Wirraway trainer

American Flyers Find Australia Ready With Modern Aircraft Industry Operating

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA—When the American air forces arrived in Australia, they found ready a going aircraft industry, where none existed a few years ago. Modern factories were ready not only for the building of new airplanes but as the foundation upon which maintenance and modification services could be created.

Two American aircraft concerns played an active part in building up the Australian aircraft industry. They were North American Aviation, Inc., and United Aircraft Corporation. The far sightedness of a group of Australian business men and the cooperation of these two aircraft companies on the other side of the world are now brewing tea bitter to the Japanese taste.

Up to 1935, Australia had no automotive nor aviation industry. Rich in raw materials, it had virtually no machine tool industry, little experience in producing the special alloys needed for aircraft manufacture, little or no capacity for producing the types of castings and forgings which would be required.

Sensing the Japanese menace, several Australian industrialists proposed to create an Australian aircraft industry. They met with little public sympathy or encouragement, but a mission was sent to study aircraft of various countries.

Two U.S. Companies Help

In the United States the mission met North American Aviation in California and United Aircraft in Connecticut and discussed the possibility of building in Australia, under license, the Pratt & Whitney Wasp engine and the Harvard trainer.

Back in Australia, the mission and its supporting industrialists still got no official encouragement except from the Minister for Defense. Nevertheless, acting entirely on their own initiative and using their own funds, the group in 1937 organized the Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation Proprietary, Limited, with authorized capital of £1,000,000. North American and United Aircraft cooperated actively in plant layout, selection of machine tools and in the giving of manufacturing "know-how".

Since then, Commonwealth Aircraft has expanded rapidly. It has built large quantities of the single-row Wasp engine and of the North American trainer, known here as the Wirraway. It is in quantity production on the 1,200-horsepower Twin Wasp engine under license to Pratt & Whitney, has produced large quantities of the Wackett trainer with the Wasp engine and will soon be producing the Boomerang fighter designed by Commonwealth around the Twin Wasp.

Other Items Now Built

Many other aircraft items are now being manufactured in conformity with the original conception of making Australia independent. Development of each was undertaken by Commonwealth at its own expense, then turned over to a sub-contractor when it had reached the production stage.

There are now two additional aircraft sources here—a subsidiary of DeHavilland building light training planes and Hamilton Standard propellers under license and a government controlled factory building British Beaufort bombers powered with Australian-built Pratt & Whitney Twin Wasps. It is also producing the British Beaufighter.

Corsair Plant Expanded To Match Growing Output

STRATFORD, CONN., March 16—"Corsairs are the best Navy fighter planes in the world," said Rear Admiral Ralf E. Davison, assistant chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics in dedicating the new final assembly wing at the Chance Vought factory here.

"The dedication of this building," said Admiral Davison, "with the enormously increased production of Corsairs which it promises is another step forward toward victory. Without the assembly lines of industry there would be no strategy to plan, and without the men and women at the machines there would be no tactics to pursue. The job you have done in speeding up production in the past few months is concrete evidence of how seriously you have taken your responsibility."

[Production increased so rapidly that it outgrew the plant. Loyal workers were finishing planes outdoors in below zero weather.]

A pledge that Chance Vought and its employees "will never let the Navy down" was given by Rex B. Beisel, acting general manager of Chance Vought. "All the Navy asks," said Mr. Beisel, "is that we supply more Corsairs. They are depending on our plane and have every confidence in our ability to build it."

FIGHTER FACTS AND FALLACIES

Any crate can win—with no opposition

A simply written small book explaining why every fighter plane is a compromise, excelling in some characteristics, lacking in others, has recently made its appearance.

Written by John G. Lee, Assistant Director of Research, United Aircraft Corporation, FIGHTER FACTS AND FALLACIES will help the reader understand why one airplane whose performance is tops at high altitude will be outperformed by another at low, or why one airplane will climb faster than another at sea level only to have the situation reversed upstairs.

Mr. Lee points out that any "crate" can win with no opposition, but the plane that can win over a strong opponent is the plane designed for the job it has to do. The book shows what each particular type of plane is best equipped to do, why there is no "best" fighter airplane and why the specialist will win when competition is close.

Beverley Hancock's illustrations highlight the points made by Mr. Lee. He shows "At low altitudes . . . the smaller plane with the higher wing loading is faster and will also outclimb the larger planes", but that "At the highest altitudes, the plane with the lower wing loading is faster and can outclimb the smaller plane" and that "At any altitude there is no substitute for power."

Published by William Morrow & Co., FIGHTER FACTS AND FALLACIES is priced at bookstores at $1.25.

Seven-Day Miracle Bears Fruit

KANSAS CITY, MO.—One year ago this month, there was a lonely abandoned speedway near this city. Seven days later, it had become the future home of the great Pratt & Whitney engine plant here. The Navy had asked United Aircraft to create a new engine plant to be located somewhere west of the Alleghenies, the site was chosen from the thousands of locations available throughout the vast mid-west empire, options on the land had been obtained and the searching party had returned to East Hartford to speed plans for construction and for the training of thousands of new aircrafters.

Thanks to the miracle of the seven days, this mammoth plant is now fast nearing completion. The last of the walls are rising as concrete is poured into a new type of moveable forms, applying assembly line technique to construction. But of course, the greater task of tooling and getting into production still lies ahead.

Preparing for the day when they will be building the Pratt & Whitney engines in this plant are housewives, actors, school teachers, a minister who returns to his pulpit on Sunday. They are being trained here in what has been termed the largest airplane training center in the nation as well as a miniature engine plant in itself.

Canada Building Propellers for U.S.

Hamilton Standard Airscrews Shipped Below Border For Texans

MONTREAL, CANADA—Typical of the world-wide operations of United Aircraft Corporation and the teamwork between the United Nations, Canada's two year old propeller industry is shipping propellers to the United States.

Building metal propellers is something new for Canada. It began when the Canadian Government turned to James Young, president of Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., already engaged in the building here of the Pratt & Whitney engines. Would he build propellers also? He would.

Canadian Propellers, Ltd., was organized April 1, 1941, as a subsidiary of Canadian Pratt & Whitney and licensed to build Hamilton Standard propellers without royalties or license fees. United Aircraft was following out its policy of making available its designs without profit for the common good.

On June 8 ground was broken for a modern propeller factory; on November 7 the first employee started work. An entire organization was created from people who had never worked in a propeller factory before. Promising candidates were sent to East Hartford for training. The precision processes were broken down into simple operations.

It was decided to concentrate upon one model for one type airplane. This was the North American Texan trainer, powered with a Pratt & Whitney Wasp.

With its employees working 12 hour shifts, the new company finished its first propeller February 22, 1942. In March, the U. S. Government boosted its requirements and by last December the company celebrated completion of its one thousandth propeller.

THIS MONTH'S PRODUCTION HERO

BERNARD W. ROGERS

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.—Bernard W. (Barney) Rogers set a record when he completed 9 full years before missing a day at the Hamilton Standard Propellers Division of United Aircraft Corporation. Rogers' record, company officials pointed out, would not be possible for the great bulk of employees, whose service dates only from the beginning of the emergency. Nevertheless there are thousands of them who have never missed a day.

Goodyear Assembly Lines Now Producing Corsairs

AKRON, O.—Another chapter in the story of America's war effort was written here when the first Vought Corsair fighter was completed by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. It is the story of voluntary teamwork among America's industries—the pooling of hard-won knowledge and the trading of once jealously guarded skills.

Chance Vought Aircraft designed and put into production its 400 mile-per-hour inverted gull-winged fighter. The Navy needed still more. Goodyear had thirty years of aeronautic experience. Together the two companies designed the long mass production lines on which thousands of Goodyear aircrafters are now building Corsairs.

On the Fighting Front

(U.S. Navy Photo)

Born under sunny California skies the Catalina is equally at home in snow and ice

Catalina, Built For Long-Range Patrol, Stars as Fighter, Torpedo, Dive Bomber

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—The United States Navy, priding itself on having only the finest airplanes, has placed a $30,000,000 order for a veteran airplane, great eight years ago, even greater today after being tested in the fiery crucible of combat. It is Consolidated Aircraft's famous Catalina flying boat.

The Catalina joined the Navy in 1935. But the idea never occurred to the Catalina that by ordinary standards it should have been retired long ago to whatever Happy Flying Field it is to which faithful old airplanes go. All the Catalina knows is that there is a job to be done.

It is a safe bet that a Cat or two will be found wherever the going is roughest. It spotted the mighty German battleship Bismarck and guided air and surface craft to the kill. It has seen action in the Aleutians, in the Atlantic, Mediterranean and South Pacific where it was credited with detecting the Japanese fleet approaching Midway Island, leading to a decisive Japanese defeat. According to a company announcement, it appears that its production will continue for the duration.

[In appreciation of his services in keeping airplanes in the air, Escort Scouting Squadron—designated Errol G. Treggett, field service representative for Pratt & Whitney engines, an honorary member of the squadron.]

ERROL G. TREGGETT

Designed in 1933 as a patrol bomber, the 15-ton, 185-mile-per-hour Catalina is ready to call on its Pratt & Whitney Twin Wasp engines and Hamilton Standard propellers for that extra bit of oomph needed when it steps out of character and slams into Jap planes as a fighter. Or when it comes in low to slug a torpedo into the vitals of a Jap warship. Or when it pretends it's a dive bomber and rockets out of the overcast to wham a bomb on enemy installations.

Saga of The Catalina

It was the Catalina, its nerveless crews and devoted service men that held the thin line in the Aleutians until help could come. Its adventures are furnishing the background for one of the great sagas of the war. Flying in the worst weather in the world, with the soup so thick that patrols were carried out fifty feet over stormy waves, so thick that surface observers were unable to see the great flying boats as they landed, Catalinas harassed the invading Japs.

Pilots stayed out until gas tanks ran dry. Some were picked up, more often they disappeared. There was no eight hour day for them. One pilot flew 19½ hours out of 24 on bombing missions to Kiska, another accumulated 178 flying hours in less than three weeks, many averaged over 200 combat hours in one month. They dubbed their outfit the "PBY Interceptor Command," the "Kiska Shuttle Service" and called Dutch Harbor the "PBY Elimination Base."

Reports state that the sturdiness of the PBY Catalina, its ability to operate in overloaded conditions and the reliability of its engines was little short of amazing. Engines remained in service up to 700 and 800 hours prior to major overhaul.

Outmaneuvers Zeros

But it was in combat that the Cat shone. One was hit by a Zero, had its rudder wires severed. The pilot had only aileron and elevator control. Under constant attack, he made 90 degree turns with ailerons alone, shook off each Zero, climbed into the safety of a cloud bank, iced up, ran out of gas and made a safe landing at sea. Another Catalina rescued the entire crew.

One bombed a submarine at such low altitude the bomb blast blew a big hole in the port wing, severed fuel and oil lines, set the port engine on fire, severed the carbon-dioxide fire extinguisher line which put the fire out. It flew 300 miles home where the tireless service crews had it ready for another bombing mission in 36 hours!

PBY bombing attacks were invariably made by diving through overcast, coming out into the clear at the unheard of speed for PBY's of 250 knots. It took the combined strength of the pilot and co-pilot tugging at the controls to pull the plunging juggernauts out of the dive. The big boats would recover with their long wings flapping like a seagull. No one yet quite knows how they hung together. That is the Catalina's own secret!

Venturas Surprise Nazis With Their Blinding Speed

BURBANK, CALIF.—Powered with two 2,000-horsepower Pratt & Whitney Double Wasps, a new American bomber has been flashing across European skies. It is the hard hitting Vega Ventura whose blinding speed and heavy fire power have been making it more than a match for Nazi defenses.

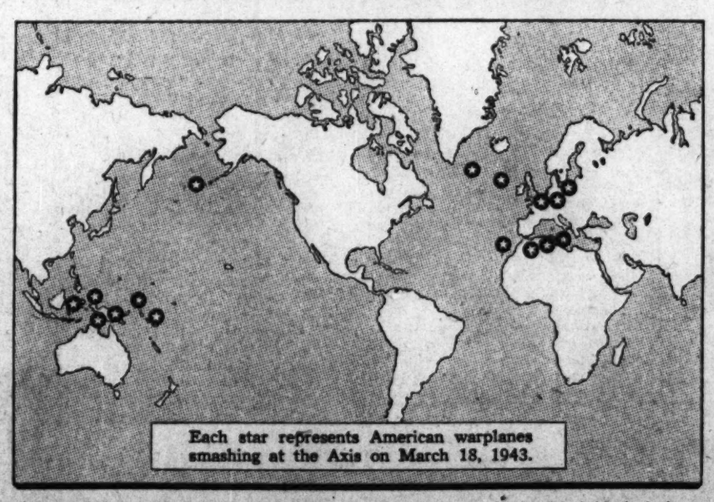
It has already been delivered in quantities to the U. S. Army Air Forces and to the Royal Air Force. Bigger than the famous Hudson, which it resembles, it cruises at about the Hudson's top speed and sprays 50 caliber bullets from five gun positions.

A nautical version, the PV-1, is now in production for the United States Navy. Hidden in its belly it carries depth charges or a standard torpedo. Its mission will be to seek out and destroy submarines. Land based, it will fly farther than the Hudson with a heavier useful load. Droppable gas tanks plus tanks within the fuselage give the Ventura, it is claimed, a range far in excess of any high-speed planes until now possessed by the Navy. Its landing speed is less than 80 miles an hour, enabling it to operate from small islands in remote areas where long runways are not feasible.

WOUNDED PROPELLERS FIGHT AGAIN

LONDON, ENGLAND—Approximately 85% of all Hamilton Standard propellers damaged in action or operational flights are being repaired and sent back into action. Most damage consists of a blade bent in crash or difficult landings. The solid dural blades can be straightened without difficulty while bullet holes can generally be smoothed out without impairing the efficiency of the blade. Ability to salvage such a high percentage of damaged blades relieves production lines of an extra burden, it is pointed out.

24 HOURS OF GLOBAL AIR COMBAT



Each star represents American warplanes smashing at the Axis on March 18, 1943.

March 18 communiques reported that American planes had raided 19 Axis bases. Outstanding were the 96th attack on Munda, the 19th raid in 17 days on Kiska, an unescorted daylight raid over Germany and the heavy "softening-up" bombings in Tunisia. Planes reported in these actions included:

Bell Airacobras	Consolidated Liberators	Martin Marauders
Boeing Fortresses	Grumman Wildcats	North American Mitchells
Consolidated Catalinas	Lockheed Lightnings	Vega Venturas

Other American bombers, fighters and patrol planes were doing their job too—holding the enemy in check. Over all the Allied world more Pratt & Whitney engines roared as the Transport Command carried supplies to the fighting fronts.

U.A.C. Service Men In Thick of Fight

Risk Lives Daily Behind Scenes Bringing Factory Skill To Battle Fronts

ANY AMERICAN FIGHTING FRONT—The service men from United Aircraft Corporation rank high among the unsung heroes of this war. Working under fire, they are on round-the-clock schedules to keep the Pratt & Whitney engines roaring, the Hamilton Standard propellers whirling and the Vought Corsairs and Kingfishers flying.

Scores of these men are overseas but for security reasons they must remain in the background. But even if they are rarely mentioned in despatches, it can be said that hardly an air operation could be carried out without their expert aid.

As highly specialized experts, they provide liaison between the manufacturer and the Air Forces. Each change in engine, propeller or airplane design brings new service problems. The manufacturer's representative must be on hand to explain the changes, outline new methods. At the same time, their performance reports from the front give invaluable data to engineers back home for constant improvement.

The home office frequently doesn't know where they are, what they are doing. Sometimes they disappear, turn up thousands of miles away. One Pratt & Whitney representative made last minute adjustments on a new batch of airplanes en route to a fighting front. On the way, one airplane was forced down, remote from any service facilities. He hopped into another airplane, fixed the trouble, found something new needing checking on the others. He started off again, caught up with them about 7,000 miles away from his original starting point.

Adjustments made, he tried to come home, found every airplane booked up for weeks ahead. A radio expert as well, he signed on a returning plane as radio operator, got back in a hurry, advanced the war effort several weeks with his information.

With proper machine shop facilities unavailable, with tools and parts often missing, the service representatives have become past masters in improvisation. For overhaul, a husky tree and block and tackle make a fine substitute for an engine stand. For propeller work, empty oil drums are almost as good as movable scaffolds. Their most important equipment is the "know-how" developed in their years with the Pratt & Whitney organization.

Salvaged engine parts from destroyed airplanes replace new parts lost in transit. Thanks to the precision with which Pratt & Whitney engines are made by it and its licensees, it makes no difference whether a part has come from a P & W-built, Ford, Buick, Chevrolet or Nash-built engine—they all fit. In spite of all difficulties, the P & W service men keep the engines going.

Lone Grumman Wildcat Takes on 31 Jap Planes

WASHINGTON—The Japanese managed to knock down a Grumman Wildcat fighter the other day according to advices received here from the Pacific theater. Not even a Wildcat can stand up to the concentrated fire of 31 Jap bombers and fighters at once.

They haven't, however, solved the problem of the heavy armor protecting the Wildcat pilot. Here is the story of Lieutenant James Southerland when he was jumped by 27 twin engine bombers and four Zeros. Although he was wounded in 11 places, the Japanese planes couldn't prevent his escape with this report.

"They shot the goggles off my forehead", he reported, "my mirror was shattered, all the ammunition box covers and part of the upper surface of my left wing had disappeared, the oil tank was punctured, flaps and radio were gone. Finally they exploded good old 4F-12; I was ready and immediately dove over the starboard side head first.

"My .45 held me up for a second, but I got rid of it somehow and was out. The plane did a right chandelle and dove straight down in flames, missing me by about 20 feet. Up to that time I had been 'cruising' at full throttle. The Pratt and Whitney engine hadn't even sputtered."

Can You Answer These?

Q. How many trans-ocean flights a week are made by transport planes?

A. Probably more than 500 a week.

Q. What is the trans-Pacific record?

A. 33 hours, 27 minutes by an Army Air Transport Command Consolidated Liberator reported March 18th.

Q. What is the trans-Atlantic record?

A. An Army Air Transport Command Consolidated Liberator Express flew over and back in less than 24 hours.

Q. What is the diameter of a 2,000-horsepower Pratt & Whitney Double Wasp engine?

A. 53 inches—only 2¼ inches greater than the diameter of the original 410-horsepower Wasp of 1925.

Advertisement

British Break Through Rommel Line

Continued from Page 1

of Gabès, the British held these strong points through violent German counterattacks after a breakthrough behind a heavy artillery barrage. An Allied headquarters communiqué said they captured 5,000 prisoners, mostly Italians.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons in London that British armor had reached open country after taking all the key positions in the Wadi el Akarit line, and that Marshal Rommel was retreating northward with General Bernard L. Montgomery in "hot pursuit."

Six thousand Axis prisoners had been captured, he said, after an artillery preparation from 500 guns, a concentration about equal to that which opened the El Alamein battle in Egypt last October.

The Americans, attacking 40 miles to the west in an effort to link hands with General Montgomery's warriors and also to threaten Marshal Rommel's rear, launched heavy new attacks.

They tried desperately to dislodge entrenched German forces from their formidable artillery positions and strong lines of machine-gun nests planted in the rocks of Djebel Kreroun, nine miles east of El Guetar.

Latest reports said they had advanced after previous failures.

Dispatches from the front said American tanks went forward about five eighths of a mile Wednesday and that the infantry continued its dogged push through the hills. Thirty Italians were taken prisoner.

About 40 miles to the north, the Americans attacked in a new sector, nine miles north of Maknassy, and were reported to have driven to the mouth of Maizila Pass and then to have mopped up the Germans remaining on the dominant heights.

At last reports, the Americans in that sector were only 28 miles from Marshal Rommel's coastal road.

Allied Planes Sink 17 Enemy Ships

The Allied air war kept pace with the ground action, as British and American planes unleashed another of their powerful daily offensives, sinking at least 17 ships, battering the enemy's forward positions, scorching airfields, and hammering at the ports of Tunis, Trapani, Ragusa, and Messina on both sides of the Sicilian Straits.

In shooting down 27 planes, they brought their two-day toll of enemy aircraft to 79, compared with 17 for the two days lost by the Allies.

The Wadi el Akarit line collapsed within two hours after General Montgomery's tanks and infantry launched their mopping-up assault at 4:30 a. m. Tuesday.

The enemy held two hills, the Djebel Tebaga Fatnassa and Djebel el Roumana, about two miles apart and inland from the coastal highway. These were the only high ground in the battle area and British riflemen attacked them under a blazing counterfire.

By 6 a. m. both hills were in British hands. Half an hour later the enemy tried to retake them but met a repulse. By 6:30 a. m. all organized opposition in the area had ceased.

There was no official information on how far the British had progressed after that, but the desert is flat for 30 miles to the north and afforded little opportunity for Marshal Rommel to stop and give battle.

About 30 miles to the north his route of retreat lay between the little salt marsh, Chott Sebkret and the sea.

General Montgomery was said to have commented: "My troops fought splendidly. The fighting was as tough as anything we have encountered since El Alamein."

Allied patrols were active everywhere along the front from the British First Army's sector in the north to the central sectors of Ousseltia and Fondouk.

London observers pointed out that the capturé of 6,000 prisoners at El Akarit, together with 8,000 taken in the Mareth Line battle, meant Marshal Rommel had lost about 17 per cent of his 80,000-man army, not counting slain and wounded.

U. S. Bombers Blast 7 U-Boats in Slips

By the Associated Press

London, April 7

United States heavy bombers struck what may well have been the heaviest single blow of the war against the U-boats when they damaged severely seven of the 15 submarines in construction slips at Vegesack, Germany, on March 18, an RAF commentator said today.

One of these, which was hit very heavily and capsized in her berth, was ready for almost an immediate launching, said this source whose name could not be given.

Two of the submarines were far enough advanced so they could have been launched probably by mid-May, he said. He added that two others would have been finished in mid-June, while the remaining two were in the embryonic stage.

Churchill Says:

Montgomery's Army Wins New Victory

Following is the text of a statement on the Tunisian situation made in the House of Commons by Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

"Sir, I have received reports from the High Command in Tunisia that a new victory has been gained by the desert army.

"At half past four yesterday (Tuesday) morning, in the darkness of a moonless night, General Montgomery ordered his main force to the assault of the Akarit positoin, north of Gabès.

"The advance of British and Indian infantry divisions, was preceded and covered by a barrage of about 500 guns, which was practically in Alamein scale.

"The enemy appeared to be taken by surprise by this attack out of pitch darkness. His fortified positions were overwhelmed and by noon all dominant key points were in our hands.

"A hole had been blasted in the center of the enemy's 12-mile defensive line through which our armored and mobile forces were immediately ordered to advance.

"The enemy now fought with savage vigor to restore the situation but all his counterattacks were repulsed.

"The advance of British armor continued and by nightfall the open country had been reached.

"Over 6,000 prisoners have been taken so far.

"Rommel's army is now retreating northward and is being hotly pursued. This successful battle and frontal attack should enable the desert army to join hands with the United States forces who have been pressing the enemy unceasingly from the west.

"The whole operations of the group of armies on the Tunisian front are being concerted by General Alexander under supreme command of the Allied Commander in Chief, General Eisenhower."

Mediterranean:

British Sub Hits Italian Cruiser

The British Admiralty said the attack on an Italian cruiser of the Regolo class occurred in the Straits of Messina, between Sicily and the Italian mainland. A heavy explosion was heard but results were not observed.

"Other submarines operating against Axis supply lines in the Mediterranean have torpedoed two tankers and a supply ship of medium size," the Admiralty's communiqué said.

One of the tankers was intercepted under escort near Cape Spartivento, at the extreme southern tip of Italy, while the other was torpedoed while being towed off the north coast of Sicily, it said.

The supply ship formed part of a convoy attacked near Marittimo.

"Noisy but ineffective countermeasures by enemy escorts made it impossible to observe full results of the attacks," the war bulletin said. "At least one of the tankers is believed to have been sunk."

A Cairo dispatch said a brand new Italian cruiser which had been at sea less than eight hours had had it bow blown off by an Allied submarine. It was not stated whether this was the same cruiser referred to in the Admiralty's announcement, but it is assumed that it was. The Cairo dispatch said a Distinguished Flying Cross had been awarded to Pilot Officer L. E. Philpotts of St. John, New Brunswick, in connection with the sinking. Pilot officer Philpotts' aerial reconnaissance led the Allied submarine to the attack.

Departing from the usual practice of screening the movements of British warships, the British Broadcasting Corporation told German listeners in a German-language radiocast that "according to the news reaching London" the British battleships Nelson, Rodney, and Malaya and the aircraft carrier Formidable had left Gibraltar for "an unknown destination."

The BBC said the story was not based on an official announcement.

Its broadcast was interpreted as a part of the war of nerves, but the BBC declined to use that phrase.

In the Air:

Nazi Hit-Run Planes Bomb English Towns

German hit-and-run fighter bombers attacked two towns on the British southeast coast shortly after dawn Wednesday causing some casualties and damaging a number of business establishments.

Six planes participated in the raid on one town, where a motion-picture theater and a newspaper office were among the buildings wrecked. One of the planes was reported shot down.

For the second night in a row there was no major Allied aerial activity over the continent, though the British Air Ministry announced that RAF planes had laid mines in enemy waters. Two planes were reported missing in these operations.

The Air Ministry, meanwhile, announced that reconnaissance photographs taken after the mighty RAF raid on Berlin March 1 showed that 30 large factories, large blocks of centrally located business offices, and railway repair shops of the Templehof freight yards were destroyed or badly damaged.

RAF experts who analyzed the pictures said destruction was heaviest in the districts west and southwest of the center of the German Capital. Suburban districts were reported heavily punished, with many warehouses completely razed.

Factories producing roller bearings, telephone equipment, fire-control apparatus, and precision instruments were said to be among those damaged. Some 30,000 square feet of the top story of a large automobile engineering building were reported burned out, along with 85,000 square feet of a coachwork factory.

Antiaircraft Guns Lead the Way

British Official Photograph

First to Land in North Africa

Manufactured by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company in the United States, these Bofors 40-mm anti-aircraft guns on landing barges headed for the shore were the first to be landed during the American occupation of North Africa, which shows the grim respect fighting forces have for attacking enemy planes, which, if uninterrupted, could effectually crush any attempt at invasion.

New Spanish Class Faces Call to Army

By the Associated Press

Madrid, April 7

The Cabinet announced yesterday after a five-day meeting that the Spanish Army class of 1944 would be called to duty this year. This will add a full new class to the five full classes and two half-classes now in service.

No date was set for induction of the new class. Under a decree issued in November by Gen. Francisco Franco, however, the War, Air and Navy Ministries are authorized to call up at any time those classes considered necessary to national defense.

South America:

Brazilian Fliers Sink U-Boats

Aviation Minister Joaquim Pedro Salgado Filho of Brazil announced that the Brazilian Air Force had sunk another German submarine, the seventh credited to Brazilian fliers.

Russia:

Fighting Is Sharp Along Two Fronts

Sharp fighting along the Donets River and in the Kuban Delta, in the Caucasus, was reported by the Russians as the long Soviet-German battlefront experienced better weather.

In the Kuban Delta, where the Red Army had been said unofficially to be fighting in the suburbs of Novorossisk, Black Sea port, dispatches said the Russians kept up their offensive and drove into the Germans against strong resistance.

The fightign there extended over acres of glue-like mud and swollen streams. There was virtually no news of Novorossisk, however.

Sharper fighting flared on the Donets River from south of Izyum on north past Chuguev. Izyum is 70 miles and Chuguev is 22 miles, respectively, southeast of Kharkov.

The Germans' newest attacks south of Izyum against a Soviet bridgehead were announced to have cost them more than 500 killed and one of their front lines.

Again as in previous days, the Russians said, the army did not give way to surprise attacks but held together and shifted strength quickly to sectors under greatest pressure.

Russian dispatches said the German Air Force was operating in considerable strength up and down the Donets, but was losing heavily under attacks by Russian fighter planes and antiaircraft batteries.

In fresh attacks in the Volkov sector, south of Leningrad, the Germans lost heavily and gained nothing, the Russians reported.

South Pacific:

Base at Salamaua Bombed by Allies

Allied medium and light bombers hit the Japanese base at Salamaua on the northeast coast of New Guinea Tuesday in a concentrated attack which started a number of large fires and silenced anti-aircraft positions, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported.

A Flying Fortress followed up later in the day with an attack on the jetty area which demolished supply warehouses. The Fortress returned, as had the earlier force, without meeting any enemy craft in the air.

As Allied fliers drove home these thrusts to keep the Japanese off balance, an official announcement disclosed the return from Washington of the mission headed by General MacArthur's Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, and Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, Allied air chief in the Southwest Pacific.

Members of the mission said merely that they had presented details of the military situation in this area to Washington officials.

In Burma:

Japanese Tactics Force Back British

Japanese troops have filtered across the Mayu River below Kwazoc, in Burma, forcing a withdrawal of the British from positions in a narrow strip between the hills and the sea north of Donbaik in the Mayu Peninsula, a British communiqué issued in New Delhi said.

The familiar Japanese infiltration tactics, similar to the maneuver which several weeks ago caused the British to retire west from the Kaladan River, were accomplished during the last week end, the British said.

Lawyers Are Urged To Build Peace Now

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Wiley B. Rutledge, Justice of the Supreme Court, urged lawyers last night to work for the building of a lasting peace while the war still is in progress.

It was the first public speech made by the Justice since his elevation to the Supreme Court from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and was made at a testimonal dinner given him by members of the Phi Alpha Delta, legal fraternity.

"Peace must be built on law and the lawyer is the architect of the structure," he said. "The time to begin the foundations of the structure we will erect after the war is now. Only thus may we have a house of justice that will not fall with the shifting of the sands of time."

Quick Shifts of Eighth Army Upset Rommel's African Plan

Continued from Page 1

great force of many thousands of troops and thousands of vehicles more than 150 miles over the trackless desert. This was done with such speed and efficiency that the enemy force, consisting of armored divisions and other units, was quickly routed, thereby turning the Mareth Line and resulting in the capture of Gabés.

While many factors contributed to this victory, it would have been impossible without the Eighth Army's ability to change its plans almost overnight and put them into operation immediately.

Germans Lose Tanks

It is sometimes said of the Germans that they are extremely good at working out elaborate and bold plans of attack, but that they find it difficult to improvise on the spur of the moment. This is far from true of the Eighth Army which sometimes seems almost as if it worked better under unexpected difficulties than when everything is going according to expectations.

It is certainly true that on two or three occasions when Marshal Rommel has launched major attacks which failed, he has been either unable or unwilling to improvise an alternate plan to replace those found unworkable.

This was particularly true on a recent occasion when Marshal Rommel attacked the British south of the Mareth Line and succeeding only in losing 53 tanks, being unable to reap any benefit from this powerful but fruitless thrust.

It is interesting to note that General Montgomery has shown the same aptitude of quick and successful improvision on what is considered difficult military terrain as on open country lending itself to quick maneuver. He works well when hemmed in by wadi and hills as upon the broad sands of Cyrenaica.

This ability, as much as the ample flow of supplies reaching the Eighth Army in the past six months or more, is what has robbed Marshal Rommel of his power of initiative. The Germans are in the strange position of finding their opponent generally making the first move.

Complete Co-ordination

Ability to change plans quickly, however, will not be sufficient by itself to account for the Eighth Army's string of victories ever since that at El Alamein. These successes have depended upon a perfect training and co-ordination which assured that any plan hastily decided upon will be immediately understood by all concerned and carried out without a hitch. This training is found in every branch of the Army and is as apparent among supply truck drivers as among members of the top command.

Having fought steadily for nearly 2½ years the Eighth Army has learned most of its tricks of warfare backward and forward. This means that the High Command and unit Commanders can be pretty sure what their men will do under almost any set of circumstances.

This permits bolder and quicker action and leads to surer results. Taken all in all, the Eighth Army is as near being a perfect fighting machine as one can find anywhere in the world today.

De Gaulle-Giraud Affair Great Mystery of War

Continued from Page 1

ington to jettison General de Gaulle and his movement entirely. Fighting France has won enormous prestige in both countries from the fact that it has kept the flag of France flying bravely and resolutely from the day Vichy France came into being. But there also has been a growing feeling in both London and Washington that General de Gaulle was wearing his credit pretty thin by attitudes and demands considered out of proportion to the claims.

Washington was first excessively formal and then even cold towards the Fighting French movement for a number of reasons. The first was that the movement conflicted with the policy of continuing to recognize Vichy up to the moment of the landing in Africa. The second was that the movement had become so closely identified with London and British policy that Washington grew restless at the prospect of a French movement under what it suspected would be complete and exclusive British influence.

Finally, official Washington decided that General de Gaulle was not a satisfactory person to work with. Matters were not smoothed at Casablanca, where General de Gaulle's attitude was considered by the American delegates to have been less than constructive.

It is impossible for anyone on the outside to assess the merits of such Washington reactions. How much of it is justified, and how much of it springs from the natural friction and distrust of the days when Fighting France was fighting and America was playing along with Vichy, is something for historians to disentangle. Right now, the important thing is that friction exists.

American Policy Fixed

American policy has crystalized to the point where it has refused to consider any arrangement which would make General de Gaulle the top figure.

That policy position was taken long before Mr. Eden's visit to Washington. It certainly was communicated to Mr. Eden. Did Mr. Eden agree? Has General de Gaulle continued to insist on his own preeminence in the new French grouping?

Those questions remain unanswered so far as public information is concerned. Without the answers, the picture remains confused. If General de Gaulle has taken any such stand, as Washington rumor would have it appear, then it can be taken for granted that there will be no settlement, because the present State Department is certainly adamant against any such solution of the problem.

If General de Gaulle has taken no such position, then there is the basis for a suspicion that some other motives lie behind the whole Washington position.

Meanwhile, the picture is confused further by what has happened about French colonies in the Americas. Washington always resented the Free French landing on St. Pierre-Miquelon, which London approved.

Washington certainly never has stood aside to let the Free French go in to Martinique, even though Admiral Robert continued to use it as a little Axis propaganda base in the middle of the Caribbean. Washington was satisfied to take the gear boxes out of the French warships, and later to cut off food supplies.

When French Guiana decided to toss out its Vichyite Governor, Washington found it possible to expedite transportation for a Giraudist nominee for the post, but not possible to do the same for the de Gaullist nominee.

How much of this official Washington aversion to General de Gaulle was communicated to Mr. Eden when he was here? And how difficult was Mr. Eden to convert—if he was? Both the facts and the merits of the motives still are too involved for objective analysis. Certainly there is a lot of diplomacy involved which is neither open or openly arrived at.

Northern Coast of Chile Rocked by Earthquake

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 7 (AP)—The Interior Ministry reported April 6 that a severe, 40-second earthquake which rocked the Northern coast of Chile killed at least 18 persons and injured 81 in the Provinces of Aconcagua and Coquimbo.

The Interior Ministry announced that Raúl Aidunate, Director of Civilian Defense, had been sent into the region to organize relief committees.

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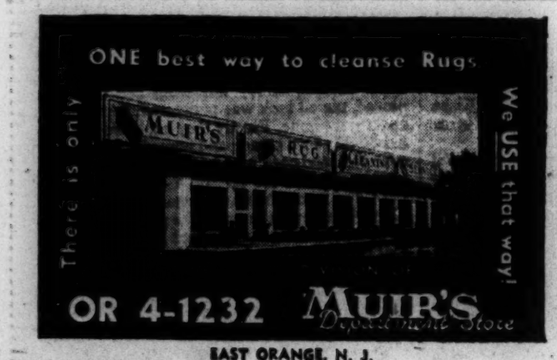

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Germany's Labor Demands Shock Italy

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Advices reaching neutral countries from Italy, emphasize the economic aspect of the present diplomatic struggle between the Germans and their southern Axis partner.

When German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop left the Italian Capital several weeks ago, the Rome radio did not deny British reports to the effect that the Reich had demanded, among other things, the transfer of 300,000 Italian workers to Germany and the dispatch of 15 fresh Italian divisions to the eastern front.

With the arrival of Reichsmarshal Herman Göring in Rome a few days later, however, it became obvious that talk of a settlement of all Italo-German problems had been premature. Undoubtedly the Italians were reluctant to deplete their manpower reserves at a time when military disaster looms larger than ever.

While reports were circulating that, Marshal Göring's departure from Rome, negotiations were continuing in the German capital, the Reich—on March 23—suddenly broke the news that Italy had agreed to send a considerable number of skilled Italian war workers and farm laborers to Germany.

Obviously as a concession to Italian public opinion, the Berlin radio announced at the same time the repatriation of Italian workers employed in German factories closed down as part of the Axis total mobilization program.

The German announcement stressed the Reich's agricultural help to Italy during the past winter and promised acceleration of coal shipments to Italy.

New Deadlock Arises

But, notwithstanding German claims and promises, there are as yet no indications that the two countries have been able to reach a "definite and satisfactory settlement." In fact, one day after the German communiqué was issued, reliable sources in Switzerland reported a new deadlock between the German and Italian economic delegations negotiating in Rome.

Although there is every reason to assume that the current negotiations will lead to a new agreement, the "crisis" shows the strain to which the structure of the "European fortress" has been subjected by the impact of recent military developments.

According to the reports from Bern, the Germans have delivered to Italy during the last six months only about 55 per cent of their promised iron and coal shipments. Since shipments of Italian agricultural products to Germany are said to have continued—at least until February—on the previous enormous scale, the Reich seems to be faced with the problem of settling its clearing debt to Italy of approximately 7,000,000 lire. The Bern correspondent of the New York Times reported that, pending the conclusion of a new agreement, the Italians several weeks ago cut their shipments of agricultural produce to Germany by some 50 per cent.

Hints from Switzerland that the reduced volume of agricultural shipments to Germany has served to improve the Italian food situation may be exaggerated, since the past few weeks have brought no signs of any marked improvement of the disastrous food scarcity on the Italian home front.

Indications of Friction

Still there have been some indications of friction during the past few weeks. It would seem that the Italian regime is trying desperately to improve its bargaining position, while the Germans are out to sap most of Italy's independent economic strength.

When Premier Mussolini shook up his Cabinet during the first week of February, it was noteworthy that German comment emphasized the increased status given to the department of war production. This attitude became even more apparent in Roberto Farinacci's notorious Regime Fascista editorial accusing the "Ciano Government" of intentional sabotage of the Axis war effort.

Italian public opinion could hardly fail to notice the fact that Signor Farinacci had just returned from Germany, where he had conferred with the National Socialist Party high command. Furthermore, the editorial sounded more like a threat to the Premier than to Count Ciano. One got the impression that the Cabinet shake-up had not satisfied the Germans and their Italian spokesman, the party boss of Cremona, since both clamored for more Italian help in Russia and in the Reich.

On the other hand, Giornale d'Italia editorialized some weeks ago on the obvious "paradox" that government storage houses in Italy are overstocked with poultry while the country is going hungry. Obviously, the editorial, officially inspired as it was, represented an Italian attempt to get German concessions by "frightening" the Reich with the specter of unavoidable food distributions in Italy enforced by "public resentment."

Access to Raw Materials

It is still too early to say how far the unexpected meeting of the Fascist Party high command held last week in Rome was connected with these economic problems. Yet the editorial trend in the Fascist press lends added weight to the assumption that the Italians are shocked by the extent of German economic and military demands.

For the Italians the situation is much more calamitous than last summer when former Minister of Supply Raffaelo Riccardi pleaded at Munich that Italy needs a mixed industrial - agricultural economic system and access to raw materials to support her growing population. At that time, Fascist propaganda still could support its claims by drawing for the benefit of the disillusioned Italian people the outlines of a Mediterranean empire, including Malta, Corsica, French North Africa, Somaliland, Lake Chad, and Nigeria.

But at a time when the last bastions of the Italian colonial empire have fallen, excuses concerning German economic rule can no longer be embellished with the mirage of Imperial dreams. The Fascist review Gerarchia, one of Signor Mussolini's mouthpieces, therefore, can only maintain that the predominant position of a single nation is incompatible with the political traditions of Europe.

The Germans, on their part, are said to emphasize that they do not have sufficient rolling stock for the carrying of coal and iron to Italy. These, however, are by no means the decisive reasons for the Reich's failure to keep Italian industry supplied with adequate deliveries of coal, iron and oil. For the past three years Germany has been unable to increase her output in these materials. Available coal supplies are inadequate for the production of substitute raw materials. Iron production is hampered by a lack of coke supplies.

German "Rationalization"

The problem of Italo-German economic relations was brought to a head as early as last summer when the Reich's new emergency program of industrial concentration within the German frontiers began to drive a wedge into the industrial structure of the Italian ally. The cutting down of raw material supplies shipped to Italy was an especially effective method to attain this purpose. Last October already, the Berlin Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung state flatly that the volumé of Italian goods going northward was much larger than traffic in the opposite direction.

This German "rationalization" of Italian industry received further impetus through the heavy blows struck by the RAF at North Italy's industrial centers in recent months since the raids weakened still further Italy's industrial importance within the Axis alliance.

Italian industrial reorganization under German supervision has progressed rapidly during the past eight months. In August, 1942, about 50 per cent of Italy's heavy industry was controlled by Germany.

Last winter one of the few Italian industries independent from Germany was more or less liquidated. For three winter months, textile factories using thermic electricity were closed while the few remaining plants were working on a 32-hour week.

Industrial concentration is being carried through, notwithstanding the reluctance of most Italian industrialists. Last September, for instance, the Edison electrical concern in Milan absorbed the Edison, Volta, Isorno, and Accumulatori Elettrici companies, increasing its capital from 1,600 million to 2,600 million lire. Società Elettrica Sarda took over the Tirso Electrical Company and the Sardinion Ammonium Company. At the same time, the Pirelli trust announced the absorption of the following textile companies: Società Tessili Artificiali Star, Cotonifici Riuniti, and Italiana Ebanite. The Trieste oil refinery Aquila absorbed two smaller firms. The same process could be observed in the mining field with the Carbosarda and Carboarsa concerns being merged into the Azienda Carboni Italiani.

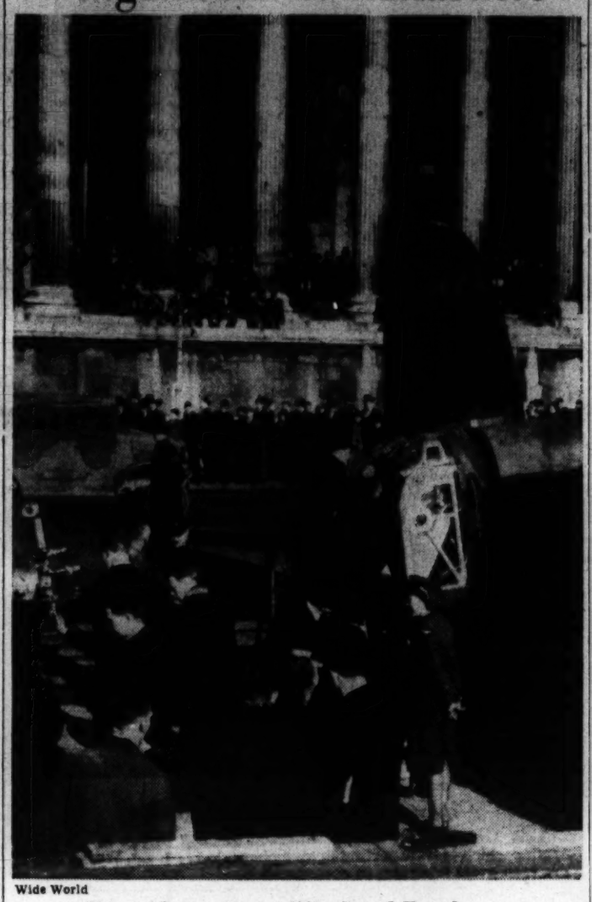
Significantly enough, the Fascist Government agreed at the same time to send new contingents of Italian miners and skilled war workers to Germany. Already last fall, however, the Italians reportedly dispatched Count Dino Grandi to Germany, obviously as spokesman for Italian industrial interests, to demand the return of Italian workers from the Reich. His mission was a complete failure.

A few weeks ago advices from Algiers indicated that the Italian Confederation of Industrialists had pointed out in a petition addressed to Premier Mussolini that 100,000 metallurgical workers and 45,000 public services specialists were working in Germany. The petition demanded the return of all those workers whose German contracts had expired. The industrialists were said to have warned that unless such workers be allowed to return, Italian industry would collapse.

Last week's German communiqué, therefore, shows that the Germans have won out once more by a formal compromise, since the return of less skilled men to Italy will reduce further the efficiency of Italian industrial production while Italy is compelled to send another contingent of highly skilled war workers to the Reich.

It seems probable that a similar compromise will be the result of the current negotiations concerning the exchange of Italian agricultural products and German coal and iron shipments.

Winged Hint to Londoners



Wide World

Reminder to Boost War Bond Purchases

This Lancaster bomber was set up in Trafalgar Square, London, recently to spur Londoners in their war-bond-buying program.

Swedes Rebel At Crossing Of Line by Nazis

STOCKHOLM, April 7 (AP) — Two thousand Swedish citizens at a mass meeting April 5 assured the Government it would have the support of national opinion if it sought to stop transport of German troops across Sweden on leave from Occupied Norway.

The rally which adopted the resolution followed by 24 hours a speech by Premier Per Albin Hansson in which he noted increased "irritation" on the part of the Swedes at the use of their railways for transportation of German soldiers which, he contended, was "one of the burdens" the country must bear to keep out of the war.

A speaker at the mass meeting asserted "Germany supports the brutal and lawless Quisling Regime (in Norway)."

The Swedish people, he said, "must hope that Germany will be defeated and logically Sweden cannot give any concessions to the German occupation.

"There are sufficient reasons to stop the traffic now because the German occupation regime in Norway has turned into the most terrible bloody action."

The resolution declared "there is no doubt the Swedish Government will be supported by a big, pure national Swedish opinion if it halts the transit."

Time for Action

LONDON, April 7 (AP) — The Times of London said in an editorial April 6 that "Sweden has her responsibilities in the war which cannot be buried on the plea of too close proximity to Germany."

"Canceling of the so-called concession permitting transit of German troops might well be taken under early consideration," the newspaper said.

"Sweden has long been allowed —too long in the view of a growing number of Swedes themselves —the land passage of German troops either going to or from Norway."

Puppet Premier 'at Wit's End': Thais Won't 'Improve' Selves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—Those "stubborn" Thailanders just don't want to "improve themselves"—the Japanese way!

Luang Pibul Songgram, Prime Minister of Japanese - occupied Thailand, is at his wit's end because he can't get his people to go along with their captors. He is complaining about it bitterly over the radio, according to the Office of War Information, which quoted the unhappy Premier as saying:

"Trade is the most difficult problem. The Government has done its utmost to urge Thais to sell rice and pigs, but they refuse and the Chinese are holding the whole trade.

"Schools were opened to teach Thais hairdressing, but no pupils appeared.

"In regard to agriculture, we tried to teach the farmers how to improve their lands and to improve seed planting, but they reviled us instead, excuse my language, but that's the truth. The Government is at its wit's end."

The Tokyo Radio, apparently trying to arouse a competitive spirit and thus help the floundering puppet Premier out of his educational difficulties, told the people of Thai that their neighbors in occupied French Indo-China had made "remarkable progress" recently in educational fields.

The Japanese propagandists explained that the progress was due to the "interest of the Government in educational policies."

Last week, however, the controlled Saigon Radio in French Indo-China announced that during the past year, primary and secondary school attendance had dropped 40 per cent and the enrollment at Hanoi University had been decreased 65 per cent.

The radiocasts were reported by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

Census Office 'Finds' Room for 2,000,000

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP) — The Census Bureau reported March 28 that 2,000,000 more persons can be housed in existing residential structures in 83 War Housing areas if maximum use is made of all possible dwelling space.

The Bureau said that sample surveys made for the National Housing Agency during the last five months of 1942 showed that 48 per cent of the dwelling units in the 83 areas were not occupied to capacity—a figure which the Bureau set at three quarters of a person a room.

In the crowded Detroit area, the report estimated an additional 275,000 persons could be accommodated by maximum use of existing facilities. The Bureau reported 50,000 bedrooms in the area are not currently used for sleeping and in addition there are 7,000 rooms for rent.

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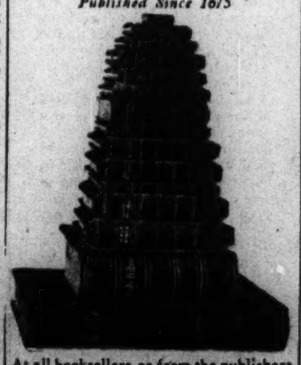

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British Labor Tests Political Truce

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 7—There is open admission here today of the possibility of the Labor Party breaking away from the coalition government and restarting party politics. The Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, admitted as much in a week-end speech at Leeds when he pledged himself to stand with the Labor Party—either in the present government or in the Opposition.

Decision on this issue which is of far-reaching importance not only for wartime Britain but for postwar Britain as well will be made during the week beginning June 13 when the Labor Party holds its annual conference.

Well-informed observers predict that after some stormy sessions the conference will decide not to break the wartime electoral truce and will therefore continue to support the three Labor Ministers in the War Cabinet—Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and Mr. Morrison.

Policy Molds Being Cast

But it isn't a foregone conclusion, and there is more anticipatory excitement over this year's conference than perhaps ever before. For the foundations of Britain's future political setup are being laid now. More than that, the molds of British national policy, which in turn will have a strong influence on world affairs, are being cast.

Mr. Morrison certainly doesn't want the end of the electoral truce and the Labor Party split. But he now has made an important contribution to clarifying the situation by reaffirming his Party loyalty. This may in itself be designed to show that he has confidence that the Labor Party will take a national and not a Party decision at its conference.

The position of the other two Labor Members of the War Cabinet—Mr. Attlee and Mr. Bevin—appears to be different. Both would probably stand by the coalition government in event of a serious split in Labor ranks over the question of whether or not to continue the wartime electoral truce.

Position of Bevin

Mr. Bevin who is the leader of the most powerful section of the labor movement, namely the trades unionists, hopes that they will continue supporting the Labor Ministers in the coalition government both to see the war through and in postwar reconstruction. Though still a Socialist at heart Mr. Bevin sees a different goal ahead than a return to old party warfare.

At the same time there is no denying that other sections of the Labor Party have some grounds for being irked by trades union dominance. Trade unions provide a large proportion of the Party funds and many candidates for office. They certainly help keep the party on solid earth.

But there is feeling that they limit political thinking and too often prefer to compromise than to fight.

Mr. Attlee, leader of the Labor Party lines up with Mr. Bevin for continued support of the coalition government. It is claimed that Mr. Attlee is increasingly out of touch with "working-class" feelings.

But one reason he has maintained his prominent position is because he is the odd man out among Labor leaders and therefore more acceptable to all sections of the Party. In the War Cabinet he plays an invaluable part in committee work as well as being useful in his uninspiring role as Deputy Premier.

Leftward Move Kept Up

The Labor Party's great problem is that while Britain has moved steadily Leftward in politics since the war, nevertheless the nation isn't showing any clearcut preference for putting the Socialist Party into power as soon as a general election is possible. The electoral truce, some say, is proving a straightjacket and the coalition government a clamp.

Recent by-elections have shown a tendency of the electorate to turn from old traditional parties and try supporting new political organizations like the Commonwealth. If Labor breaks the party truce it will be open to the charge of being unpatriotic and of considering party before country.

Mr. Morrison in a recent speech defined the type of British industrial concern of which the State may be expected to take control after the war. He named gas, electricity, transport, and coal as ripe or overripe for public ownership and management.

Another kind of monopoly Mr. Morrison said would have to be profoundly altered even if it wasn't ready for full public ownership immediately after the war, namely, cartels, price rings, federations, and price fixing combines.

Mr. Morrison said they were monopolies in the sense that they monopolized control of their industry and its market, and were therefore in position to impose their terms of trade on their customers and the community.

By its restrictive policy before the war Mr. Morrison declared that a substantial fraction of British industry "was dying on its feet and carrying with it into unemployment and decay a growing part of the creative energies of the nation as a whole."

Role of Private Enterprise

Mr. Morrison reversed the usual conceptions of state and private enterprise. He looks to the State for inspiration to stimulate enterprise which he claims so-called private enterprise was thwarting.

He granted the case for private enterprise in appropriate fields. But he added: "Unless private enterprise is prepared to take the risks which are its historic function then private enterprise has no function."

Labor rank and file are preparing to do some sharp talking to their leaders at the June conference. At the same time leaders are aware of the need for instilling more realistic thinking into some workers, especially small minorities who still persist in selfish action.

British Committees Assist War Effort

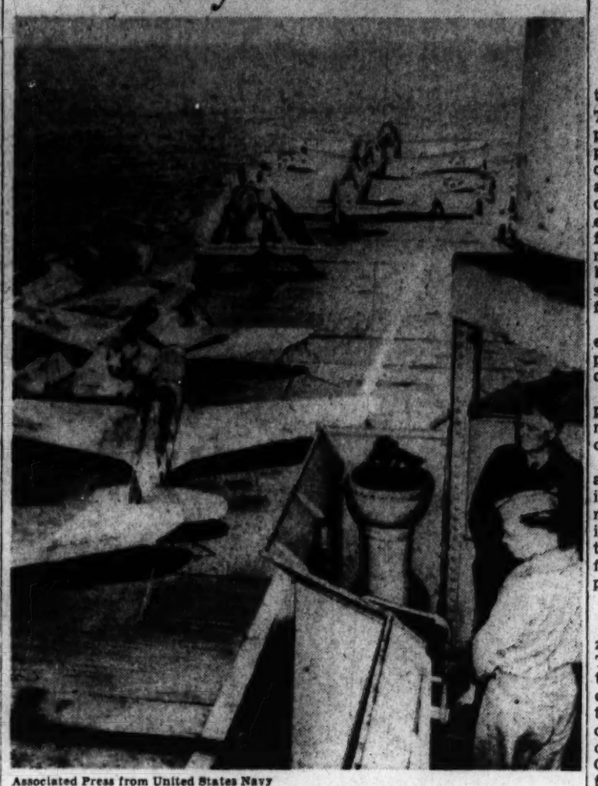
By Allied Labor News

London, April 7

Britain's labor-management production committees, numbering about 2,400, are playing an increasingly effective role in the war effort, according to a recent survey.

The committees are not only stimulating production in individual factories, but making possible Britain's program of co-ordinated planning of production.

Military Co-ordination



Associated Press from United States Navy

Armed Services in Full Contact

A naval and an air officer confer on the flag bridge of the Navy carrier which is transporting fighter planes to the front. World War II has seen great advances in co-ordination.

French Aid Allies in Tunisia By Defense Line in the North

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations forces in Tunisia

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN TUNISIA, April 7—Medjez el Bab, near which German communiqués say the British are concentrating a strong force for a northern offensive, was under artillery fire when I passed through it in a car with the right-hand man of Gen. Alphonse Juin, Commander in Chief of the French land forces.

Blasted by bombs and battered by shells Medjez el Bab is the pivotal point in the northern sector of the Allied line beginning at Pont du Fahs. It is in the northern corner of this section, fighting with the British and Americans alongside them, that the French have been doing such valuable work.

They have been holding defense lines in the mountains, sending out patrols, launching periodic attacks such as the one which put Cap Serrat in Allied hands again last week, and repulsing even German armored thrusts like those they recently handled successfully in the region of Pichon.

[In the French Army, a tirailleur was originally an infantry skirmisher. The name is now generally applied to various bodies of infantry, including all those in the colonial forces composed of native soldiers.]

As described in some detail in previous articles, the French have suffered as a result of lack of transport and modern fighting equipment. But they are too valuable to be taken out of line. They are still there doing gallant work, and it is due considerably to their efforts that the Allied position today is as good as it is.

Pack Mules Used

It has been easiest for them to overcome their transport handicaps in mountain areas where pack mules still can be considered effective delivery service.

In such an area I stood in their most forward observation post, set like an eagle's eyrie on a rocky summit from which the distant roofs of Pichon itself could be seen through field glasses. On the far bank of a stream shimmering like a silver ribbon across the plain were the Germans. Along a road running into the distance enemy trucks could be seen from time to time. The commander pointed out features of the broad sunlit plain where his Moroccan tirailleurs had been constantly carrying out their patrols and across which enemy tanks were to attack later while enemy aircraft passed overhead.

On the previous evening, behind the steep path up which we had climbed a German patrol of 14 had penetrated. Three were killed and the rest captured so the enemy received no news to encourage him to believe that tough French resistance was in any way diminished.

At another place where the French have been giving an excellent account of themselves—in the hills above the wide-stretching Ousseltia Valley—I saw a splendid example of that close teamwork between the Allies which makes French, British, and American collaboration at the front such a real and heart-warming factor. There may still be some mistrust lurking in Algiers, but there is none where the soldiers in the field are helping each other over difficulties into a real understanding of each others' merits.

The French commander called for British artillery to fire on a farmhouse where an enemy machine-gun post was concealed. Within a couple of minutes, there was a flash and roar from a 25-pounder battery to our left, shattering the serenity of the scene in the peaceful-looking valley dotted here and there with white houses. By the time I had picked my way to the guns, three direct hits had been registered.

The French officer with me paid high tribute to the effectiveness of the support given him throughout by the British artillery and at other particularly tricky periods by American tank and tank-destroyer detachments.

After the last round had been sped on its way with a dazzling flash and a fierce bark, a young British commander in conversation with me said: "I hope you will tell the world what grand fellows these French fighting soldiers are."

I shared his amusement at the eagerness of native troops, then newly in line, to lend a hand at gun positions.

"They aren't the least bit gun shy," he said, "which is more than you can say for many white troops. And when they see we want the gun shifted, they crawl over each other in eagerness to help."

A group of ebony warriors were at the time squatting close to the gun, white teeth gleaming as they discussed the entertainment.

Instances of Bravery

There have been many instances of individual heroism as the French have held a line that is best considered as a series of linked posts in the mountains, foothills, and sometimes in the plains themselves. Take the case of Sergeant Souai Touatti whom I met on the very scene where he encountered a German patrol probing in daylight through what appeared to be a weak spot in the Allied line.

The sergeant was in charge of the mules that morning, but he asked permission to take out two other Algerian tirailleurs and confirm his suspicion that something was on foot on the wooded hills sloping away from this part of Goubellat Plain. Out went the three adventurers.

A party of eight came back, however, for Sergeant Touatti and his men brought in five men they didn't kill in a German patrol of 11. Sergeant Touatti told me that when the Germans were suddenly encountered, he ordered them to come along with him in a few imperative German words he had picked up while on service in Alsace. The reply was a hand grenade, part of which went through his cheek. But the reply was not conclusive.

When operational needs have taken them into the plains, although the supply situation has been improving all the time, French forces have had some bitter experiences. One major of the Algerian tirailleurs indicated to me the route along which German tanks swarmed to encircle two battalions of his regiment. The riflemen were trapped in a steel ring after more than 1,000 rounds of mortar fire had been launched at them.

New Currency Plans Seek Stability

By Robert G. Wertheimer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The simultaneous publication of the British and the American Treasury plans for stabilization of postwar currencies are intended to provide for the highly complicated question of economic relationships among the various countries. There can scarcely be any quick and general solution of this problem which for the last 30 years contributed more to economic disturbances and breakdowns of whole economic systems than any other single factor.

Both stabilization plans are more easily explained once the general purpose of stabilization of currencies has been made clear.

Experience shows that the prosperity of many countries can be menaced by economic failures of one single country.

One of the basic factors for achieving and stabilizing prosperity is an increased exchange of goods not restricted to home markets. An increased exchange of goods between nations is the most successful guarantor of a worldwide prosperity.

Where Stabilization Appears

That is where monetary stabilization plans come into the picture. They are good only if they contribute to an increase in the exchange of goods between the nations. These plans must be of sufficient range to fulfill their purpose over a number of years or decades. Otherwise, they provide only temporary help like short-term loans without providing the means for later repayment.

The American Plan, in brief, would create a United Nations Fund which would give loans to all countries which are in need of foreign exchange for the settlement of their trade balances. That is the case if any country sells less abroad than it needs to import and fails to settle the difference by services.

In the past, countries with a passive balance of payment depended either on the good will of their creditors, who agreed to wait until payment became possible (in many cases never), or devaluated their currency to make exports bigger by lowering their costs.

In final resort they prohibited the imports of goods for which they had no means of payment. In that way countries reduced exchange of goods and worsened their situation further.

The American Plan

The American stabilization plan would make use of the combined gold reserves of the United States and the Allies.

America's present gold reserves, amounting to $22,500,000,000, include foreign holdings to the amount of $5,000,000,000, exclusive of Latin-America. America can afford, therefore, to set up a combined fund of $5,000,000,000 or even $10,000,000,000 once it is agreed that such a fund is to be the key to currency and trade stabilization all over the world.

The use of gold as medium of payment in international exchanges would restore financial conditions as before 1914. In other words, America has given the signal to return to the gold standard. The currencies of all countries would be linked by fixed currency values in terms of gold.

In order to bring about a workable agreement all participating countries would have to subscribe to one thing: not to depreciate their currency. The fund would give loans to countries and enable them to continue their export-import trade without monetary pressures. By buying and selling foreign exchanges the fund would also stabilize temporary movements of local currencies.

This plan would restore confidence in financial transactions between nations, but it would not remedy the basic problems which will face some countries after the war: namely the need of more imports over a long period of years than could be paid for by exports.

Gold loans from a fund backed by billions of dollars can go a long way, but measures must be added to eliminate the lack of economic balance in countries without equilibrium.

Is Conservative Plan

The American plan shows all the features of a conservative, workable scheme once a full agreement with Great Britain and the Sterling area can be found. The return to gold would have an important psychological factor in restoring confidence to currencies of the postwar world. All nations are interested in the expansion of foreign trade and once an equilibrium between home economy and foreign trade has been generally restored the gold standard will represent the soundest "invention" which we will have put to work since 1914.

America is in the fortunate position of being able to start the gold stabilization plan because it has acquired sufficient quantities of gold to make it work. The Bank of England needed six years after the Napoleonic Wars to resume gold payments on its notes. Prosperity in the second decade of the pevious century might have been speeded up if gold specie payments could have been resumed earlier.

British Seek Same End

The British Treasury Plan is trying to achieve the same objectives: prosperity through increased exchange of foreign goods. It seeks to establish a clearing house which would operate a multilateral clearing system without the use of gold. The system would not be too different from previous clearing practices established in Europe before the war, including the German system operating in Continental Europe at the present time. The mere fact, however, that clearing systems are used at present by our enemies is no obstacle to its general adoption if it can fulfill the requirements for an expansion of trade on a sound economic basis all over the world.

The initial value of local currencies would be expressed in terms of bankers which in their turn would be linked loosely with gold. Thus, the gold producing countries could continue to sell their products, although the need for gold in the settlement of balances would be eliminated by clearing actions.

More Concrete

While the British Plan thus would carry over some characteristics of exchange controls and even remind us of the abuses carried out by the German clearing system at the present time, it is designed on an equitable basis for an expansion of trade.

In that respect it is much more concrete than the American Plan. The latter has the advantage of using gold as a concrete evidence of confidence in stabilizing currencies. It is vague, however, in explaining how countries will be enabled to balance their trade on an expansionist basis once gold loans come to an end and if the country is not able to harmonize its home economy with foreign trade. The British Plan, based on paper clearing as stabilization factor of currencies is concrete in what it offers to expand trade. All countries, except perhaps the enemy countries, according to the British Plan, will be entitled to clearing credits and debts on the basis of their average exports and imports during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938. All countries, therefore, can count already on a definite volume of foreign trade which will put them back immediately to their former foreign trade levels. This is a concrete proposal, the more as it can be taken for granted that credits for such foreign trade turnover will be available and internationally accepted.

In the opinion of this writer, greatest success could be achieved by the merging of the American Stabilization Plan with the British Clearing Plan. We need the gold standard and have had much better experiences with it in 100 years than with clearing systems since the depression which poisoned Europe in the last decade.

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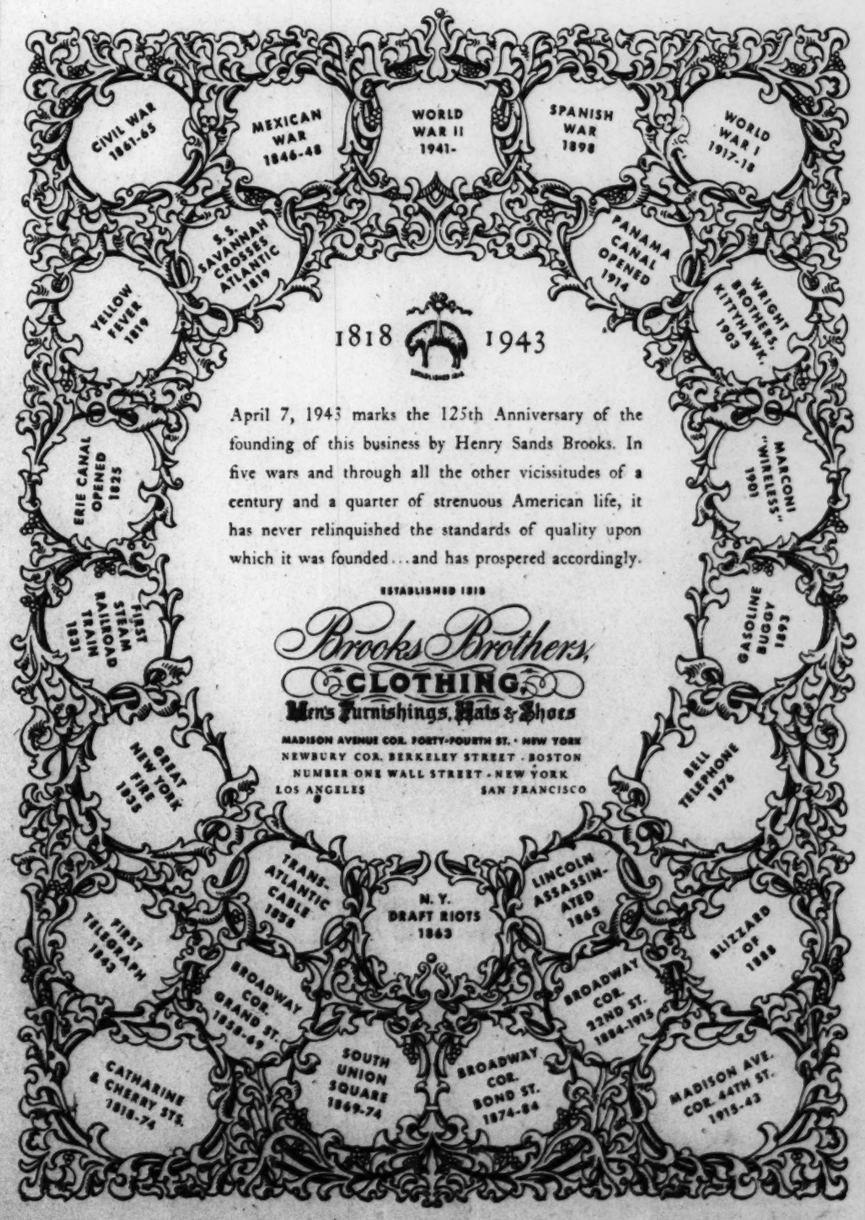
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Democrats May Leave G. O. P. With No Campaign Opponent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—Democratic party leaders are planning to delay their 1944 nominating convention and shorten their presidential campaign regardless of whether the Republicans go along, it was learned today.

They would accomplish this prospective abbreviation of the period of electioneering by giving the G. O. P. nominee no candidate to campaign against at least until sometime in September.

Such a decision would give a hiatus of fully two months between the Republican and Democratic nominations if the Republicans stick to their usual policy of holding their convention in June. Harrison E. Spangler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has indicated that the G. O. P. would have no part of this proposal, first advanced by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker a week ago.

Bait Still Out for G. O. P.

Mr. Walker, the Democratic National Chairman, had just returned from a political tour and his view was that the country would welcome putting next year's stumping in as brief a compass as possible.

Mr. Walker says he is still hopeful of getting an "agreement with the Republicans whereby both parties would hold their conventions as late as August," but that he would be prepared to defer the Democratic convention in any event.

There is not very strong reason to conclude that later conventions and a shorter campaign would of themselves work to the advantage of either party but it seems apparent that a late Democratic convention would be advantageous to President Roosevelt over other possible Democratic aspirants.

Obviously, such an arrangement would give Mr. Roosevelt more time to let events help decide whether he will seek a fourth term and thus by keeping a renomination open for himself to the latest possible moment, he would be preventing other possible Democratic candidates from building political strength.

Might Help Republican

If, then, the President should not be nominated, the delayed convention might work to the advantage of the G. O. P. since the Democratic nominee might not be a well-known figure.

Three years ago the Republicans held their convention in Philadelphia from June 24 to 28; the Democrats in Chicago from July 15 to 18. President Roosevelt accepted the nomination for a third term while the Chicago convention was still in session, but Wendell L. Willkie, following custom, accepted the Republican nomination at Elwood, Ind., on Aug. 17.

If the Republicans meet in June next year and the Democrats in August, the Republican nominee would be faced with the problem of campaigning for two months or so without being able to say definitely against whom he was campaigning.

Girl Scouts Get Hint on Trucking

Wide World

Trucking Here Is Not a Dance, but Victory Gardening

Prof. Harry Nelson of San Francisco Junior College takes time off from his pedagogic labors to show his daughter Pat, at left, and some of her Girl Scout friends how to transplant young vegetable plants. No doubt it is late in the day or early evening, as it should be, and he is saying: "Make each hole wide and deep so you can spread the roots; and never let the plants lie in the open air long enough to dry their roots or they will wither. Spread the roots and sift loose soil in around them, being sure to leave no air spaces. Then tamp the earth firm, and with a saucer-like depression to hold water. It is best to add a little water, especially if the soil is dry. Do that and you will have good carrots, and parsnips, and whatever else you plank"

Kelly Gets His Third Term As Chicago Mayor

CHICAGO, April 7 (AP)—Edward J. Kelly, Democrat, will begin his eleventh year as Mayor of Chicago Friday—starting his third four-year term to which he was elected yesterday, and heading toward a new tenure record.

If he completes his newest term in 1947, will have served 14 years, longer than any other Chicago Mayor and believed one of the longest tenures as Chief Executive of any of the nation's large cities.

Mayor Kelly, a native Chicagoan who is rounding out a half century of public life, won re-election by defeating Republican George B. McKibbin, former State Finance Director, attorney and civic leader. The veteran Democratic leader—he is Illinois National Committeeman—won by 116,159 votes, polling 687,646 to 571,487 for McKibbin. Approximately 70 per cent of the city's 1,814,060 registered voters went to the polls.

The tall, curly haired Mayor, who in 1894 started as a rodman with the Chicago Sanitary District and advanced to Chief Engineer in 1920, was elected by the City Council in 1933 to serve out the unexpired term of Mayor Anton J. Cermak, who was assassinated. In 1935 he was elected by a record 631,954 majority and four years later he defeated the incumbent Republican Illinois Governor, Dwight H. Green, by a plurality of 184,401.

Postwar Council to Rule Pacific Area Is Proposed

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Organization of a policy-making United Nations Council, with a subsidiary regional council for the Pacific Area, was proposed in a report of the Institute of Pacific Relations, made public today.

Reporting on the Institute's conference at Mont Tremblant, Quebec, last December, W. L. Holland, Research Secretary, said "protests were beginning to be heard against an excessive Anglo-American dominance in the conduct of the war."

Entitled "War and Peace in the Pacific," the report was prepared for distribution at an Institute luncheon at which Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles was to speak.

"Coupled often with pleas for increased Chinese participation in the higher war councils, there were suggestions for the establishment of an effective Executive Council at least of the larger United Nations," the report said, adding:

"In all these criticisms there was a growing realization that not only the prosecution of the war but, even more, the better preparation for peace and postwar reconstruction would be badly handicapped unless the present nominal association of the United Nations is translated into a functioning policy-making organ."

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, former Chinese Ambassador to Washington, proposed the Executive Council of the United Nations, to include at least the United States, Great Britain, China and Soviet Russia.

Lord Hailey, leader of the British group, suggested the Pacific Zone Council, to consist of representatives of the sovereign powers concerned, with headquarters in North America. In round table discussion these were identified as China, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, France, the Netherlands and Netherlands Indies, United Kingdom, United States and Russia. Its double function would be:

1. "To take charge of the civil activities, as a local agency, or whatever organization may be established by the United Nations for safeguarding the peace of Asia in common with other parts of the world.

2. "To secure, by joint consultation and co-operative action, a common policy, so far as may be, in the economic development and in the tariff and customs arrangements within this zone."

It was "the view of most members," the report said, that the British, Dutch, French and American dependencies in the Pacific, recaptured from Japan, should be "returned to their sovereign powers" pending steps for their advancement toward self-government.

Soldiers May Join 'Frats'

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Soldier students assigned to colleges may join fraternities if they want to and if they get an opportunity, the War Department has ruled.

Anti-Nazi Groups in Argentina Urge Atlantic Charter Backing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Clarification of the Atlantic Charter to insure the suppression of totalitarianism and a United Nations' undertaking to intervene to re-establish democratic rights in any country under dictatorship are demanded in a joint proclamation of the Free Italian and Free Spanish movements in Argentina.

These two foreign communities—the most powerful in Argentina, numbering nearly 2,000,000—have united in expression of their democratic ideals on the bases of the Atlantic Pact. Their representations have received wide publicity throughout this country.

The agreement between the two communities was consummated by the Executive Council of the Italia Libre Association and the authorized representatives of the Sociedades Democráticos Españoles. Their point of union is the third article of the Charter which respects "the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live" and expresses the wish "to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

Free Germans Expected

The Free Italians and Spaniards invite adhesion to their agreement from other free national movements. It is expected that agreement will be announced shortly with the Free German and Free Austrian organizations established here.

The Free German movement last month held a congress in Montevideo, Uruguay, and this was attended by non-Nazi Germans from most South American countries. It declared for principles similar to those adopted by the Italians and Spaniards.

The Italio-Spanish declaration in Buenos Aires accepts the third article of the Atlantic Charter as meaning that a people's right to elect its own government is the "logical result of a duly-guaranteed regimen of freedom" and that, therefore, the establishment in any country of totalitarian type of government violates the principle of self-dtermination established in the Charter.

No Nation Can Remain Aloof

Past experience, it is pointed out, has shown that no country can remain indifferent to what is going on in another. A totalitarian regime presents, primarily, dangers of secret accumulation of arms, development of aggressive tendencies which alarm neighbors and autarchical schemes imperiling international freer trade planning—due to the lack of freely circulating home and foreign opinion.

Although they interpret the letter and spirit of the third article of the Atlantic Charter as excluding the totalitarian form of government, nonetheless the Free Italians and Spaniards consider that the expression should be clear and unequivocal. The fear is stated that there might be "false interpretations." There should be no ambiguities, it is declared, where principles are at stake on which depend world peace and a practical organization of collective security.

It is asked that democratic opinion be set in motion everywhere to explain these fears of the peoples who have suffered under totalitarian regimes.

It is also suggested, politely but boldly, that, for the future, other Governments—those of the United Nations, for example—should assume the obligation of "intervening immediately to re-establish the essential guarantees for the free exercise of political rights wherever these have been suppressed" by totalitarian usurpers.

Prisoners of War Called Solution To Farm-Labor Need

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—If the Agriculture Department has its way, the Axis will help feed the United Nations.

Testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee disclosed yesterday the Department plans to use German and Italian war prisoners in the farm-labor shortage. About 25,000 Japanese in relocation camps also will have the opportunity.

Wayne H. Darrow, Director of Labor Administration, said, however, the War Department believes the program will be very difficult because of the need for guarding and housing the prisoners. Mr. Darrow said the number of war prisoners presently in the country is small, but "there may be a lot more" from North Africa.

Use of war prisoners for farm work or other labor not directly connected with war operations is authorized in Articles 27 to 34 of the Geneva Convention on treatment of prisoners of war.

Officers may not be so employed unless they volunteer, and no prisoner of war "may be employed at labors for which he is physically unfit," nor may the hours worked by prisoners exceed those of civil workers in the same region doing the same work, nor may prisoners be employed at "unhealthful or dangerous" tasks. They are entitled to wages "to be fixed by agreements between the belligerents."

Six 'Residents of Islam' Jailed on Draft Charge

CHICAGO (AP)—Six Negro members of the Allah Temple of Islam were sentenced to three years imprisonment each by Federal Judge John P. Barnes following their conviction in separate jury trials April 6 on charges of failure to register for selective service or failure to fill out questionnaires.

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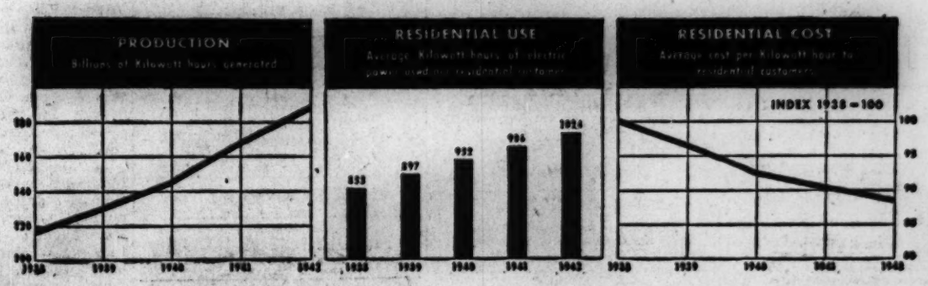

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

War Workers Building for Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — Those stories you hear in almost any industrial area where the instruments of war are made—stories of war plant workers collecting fabulous wages every week and spending every cent of it in riotous living—may be true in some places, but they're emphatically not true of those families who live in trailer camps in the vicinity of Earleigh Heights, Md. They're looking toward the future, are the people of the Earleigh Heights area.

For one thing, they know the war is not going to last forever. They know big wages may be a thing of the past when peace comes. And so they are saving their money—all of it that they can, anyhow, what with high income taxes and the rising cost of living in general.

Take, for example, the family of Jesse Corbin, onetime stonemason from Winchester, Va., who now works in the huge plant of the Bethlehem - Fairfield Shipyards, Inc., near Baltimore.

Mr. Corbin and his wife, Frances, live in a three-room trailer only a few score feet off the Baltimore-Annapolis boulevard at Earleigh Heights. When the leaves of spring and summer cover the trees, the casual motorist on the highway would never suspect that the trailer camp existed so close to the road.

Beside Mr. Corbin's trailer is another trailer, the home of his brother, William, who, incidentally, married Mrs. Frances Corbin's mother. A few feet distant is another trailer, where lives the father of the Corbin brothers.

The younger Mrs. Corbin, Frances, did most of the talking for the Corbins.

"Sure, my husband makes good money," she said, "but he doesn't make $100 a week or more, like some of the men at the shipyard. I don't know what they do with their money, but I know what my husband does with his. He doesn't waste it. When he has time off, he works around home all the time. Why, he even built this trailer we live in.

"What are we doing with the money he makes? Well, for one thing, income taxes are high. He just paid $103 and some cents as his quarterly payment. Took the money down to Annapolis just the other day.

"But the main thing is, he's buying a farm up near Bel Air, Maryland. It's about 40 acres, with a house on it and a barn and everything. He's going to raise cattle and hogs up there. We're going to move there when the war's over, when he might be laid off from the shipyard.

"And he tells me he is going to buy some lots down the road here and build bungalows on them, with the idea of selling them."

Mrs. Corbin said her husband pays $2.50 a month as rent for the land on which their trailer sits. Milk and bread are delivered at the trailer from Annapolis, and the house-on-wheels is lighted by electricity from a line run in from the power line on the nearby boulevard. Mrs. Corbin cooks on a gasoline stove, heats the trailer with a wood stove.

Small Garden Plot Equals 2,625 Points

By the Associated Press

New Brunswick, N. J., April 6

A 25-by-50-foot garden plot, properly managed, can produce food which would require 2,625 ration points to buy at current rates, Prof. F. G. Helyar of Rutgers University said April 1.

The Chairman of the State Victory Garden and Food Conservation Committee said such a plot could provide:

Three bushels of tomatoes, or 54 quart jars, 1,481 points; snap beans, one bushel, 16 quarts, 358 points; carrots, one bushel, 18 quarts, 256 points; beets, one bushel, 16 quarts, 256 points; lima beans, one bushel, nine quarts, 274 points.

Defeat Handed to Farm Bloc In Vote on Bankhead Bill

Continued from Page 1

opened the fight to get a clear-cut decision on the fate of the Bankhead bill and to oppose sending the bill back to the Agricultural Committee.

He said he intended "to vote against" the motion by Senator John H. Bankhead to send his bill back to the Committee for further hearings.

"I would vote against this motion if it were the only vote cast because we should not do tightrope walking during the war," he declared. Senator Barkley called for a clear-cut decision sustaining the President's veto.

Peril of Inflation

Senator Barkley told the Senate that shortage of labor and machinery were limiting farm production rather than low prices.

"I have not received any letters from farmers in my State complaining that the prices they receive are too low."

Describing the "absolute necessity of controlling inflation," he said that "we cannot break down in one case without inviting collapse all along the line."

Senator Guy M. Gillette, (D) of Iowa, said he would prefer to vote on the bill immediately but would support the Bankhead motion in deference to the desire of others favoring the bill.

He said he did not see how anyone could claim that farmers would start a spiral of inflation with parity prices when the newspapers reported stocks at their highest levels in three years, retail stores noting a big increase, and the Senate itself just voting $573,000,000 increased salaries to Federal employees.

The Farm Bloc's upset, from an initial 78-to-2 victory on the Bankhead bill to an inability to muster a two-thirds majority, seems reasonable enough to the Washington political world, though it mystifies outsiders.

The following points are involved:

In the first place, the Farm Bloc still has a majority for its bill; what it lacks is a two-thirds majority.

If the Bankhead bill, and even the more inflationary Pace bill, needed only a simple majority they would pass.

The Farm Bloc is probably one of the most inflationary-minded groups in Congress, though leaders do not express it that way.

Another big point is that the original 78-to-2 victory for the Bankhead bill was a rebuke. It was the second rebuke directed at the President. The first rebuke resulted in passage of the rider to the debt-limit bill, overthrowing Mr. Roosevelt's arbitrary $25,000 salary limitation order. Mr. Roosevelt couldn't veto a "rider" without throwing out the whole fiscal bill, so that first rebuke stuck. Had he been able to veto the rider, it is doubtful if Congress could have mustered a two-thirds vote to override him any more than on the Bankhead bill.

The two rebukes were both against "executive legislation." As to the Bankhead measure, back in October, Congress authorized the President to put ceiling prices on farm goods, but specifically provided that these should not go below "parity." Many observers thought this provision unwise.

When President Roosevelt issued his executive order based on the new power he, in effect, lowered parity price. He ordered that "deductions be made from parity price" in connection with farm subsidies. Roused by what it considered "executive usurpation" Congress passed the Bankhead bill, reaffirming its original intent.

Most economists deplore the inflationary tendency of the Bankhead bill. They regard it as unwise and unsound. The President was defending the mass of the public, they maintain, at least on economic grounds, in attempting to circumvent the expressed will of Congress. But on the legislative side, it can hardly be denied that Mr. Roosevelt's action set the congressional will at naught, just as he attempted to do in the salary-limitation order.

The other major point involved in the Bankhead controversy is political.

Opponents of Mr. Roosevelt want the Administration to bear full responsibility for inflation, which many of them consider on its way.

Alibi for President

If the Bankhead bill has passed over a veto, the President would have had a perfect alibi, opponents argue, for blaming all future increased living costs on the Farm Bloc. Political opportunists are content to see the veto upheld. They believe farmers will resent the veto, thus driving a further wedge between farmers and New Deal, while at the same time pinning responsibility for further price increases on the rather vacillating anti-inflation maneuvers of the Administration.

Final argument for upholding the veto was the ominous warning by William H. Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board, that if farmers got higher prices, industrial workers would demand higher wages. For many congressmen this argument was conclusive. John L. Lewis' $2-a-day wage demands, backed by strike threat, have done more than any other single thing to defeat the Bankhead bill.

Despite its setback, the fight leaves the Farm Bloc still the most powerful pressure group in Congress. But for the moment the precarious anti-inflation balance in the country is maintained.

Food Shortage: How Grave Is It?

Food for Freedom
Eleventh Article in a Series

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—Statements both on the record and off the record by what this correspondent considers the best authorities in New York City on the food outlook anticipate a prospect far more ominous than anything the public has been led to expect from recent stories out of Washington.

For instance, the "Food Industry War Committee" recently referred to a coming "food shortage of catastrophic proportions." This Committee was set up recently from food processors, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, and is headed by Clare Francis, president of the General Foods Corporation.

On March 27, the American Institute of Food Distribution, Inc., stated officially that "growers and processors have made such sharp cuts in their 1943 production plans for essential crops that the country will face an appalling food shortage by this Fall if the downward trend continues." The Institute is a purely reporting organization for the entire food industry including processors, manufacturers and distributors.

And off-the-record statements made by food authorities this week to this correspondent are even more pessimistic than this. For instance it is predicted that within 60 days the outlook will be so obviously gloomy that Washington will be "on its knees" offering concessions to farmers and processors in the form of labor, machinery, and prices in a belated attempt to remedy the situation. And the outlook for next fall and winter is painted here in even darker colors.

More Confidence in Davis

There seems to be considerable hope that Chester Davis, despite the unknown extent so far of his authority, will not only get the necessary authority from the President, but will be a strong enough man to take the steps necessary to make up for some of the damage which has been done to the food program, mostly by slow and improper handling from Washington.

It seems fair to report that persons here familiar with the entire scope of the food program have a good deal more initial confidence in Mr. Davis than they originally had in Mr. Wickard at the time of the latter's appointment as Food Administrator in December. But the general opinion seems to be that expressed by the Institute of Food Distribution, that Mr. Davis' appointment comes about "four months too late." This, the Institute states, is because Mr. Wickard was not given enough real authority; policies and orders had to go through weeks of negotiations with agencies which were not always pulling in the same direction.

The immediate cause of this quiet uproar in the food trades lies in the fact that planting time has arrived for most crops without Washington having taken the necessary preliminary steps to stimulate or help the farmers. Matters involving farm labor, farm machinery, and prices are still hanging fire which should have been attended to several months ago.

While city housewives are likely to feel that the Chester Davis appointment may lead to some clearing up of the present difficulties in meat distribution, the food trade feels that the really pressing problem is to get the right crops into the ground while there is still time and that the current problem of meat supply is of secondary importance. Unless remaining discouragements to full planting are cleared away, it is felt, the irregular shortages of the present will be as nothing compared to the regular shortages which will obtain next year at this time for American civilians.

See Reservations in Poll

Reaction of food people to the recent "intention-to-plant" figures released in Washington ranges from skepticism to indignation. The increases reported were in direct contrast to the reports turned in only a short time earlier from a poll of county extension services which indicated that plantings this year would be considerably below rather than above last year. No aspersions are cast on the Crop Reporting Board itself but it is felt that the farmers polled, probably stated their intentions with implicit or explicit reservations as to whether they could get the necessary manpower, machinery, and prices.

Furthermore, it is pointed out that the increases in "intentions-to-plant" came chiefly in the least-needed crops, namely, the grains, while decreases were indicated in such crops as sugar beets and peanuts. Reported acreage intentions in sugar beets were about 30 per cent less than goal; in peanuts 22 per cent less and in dry beans about 25 per cent less.

Chief delays are in arranging for more farm labor, for machinery, and for "incentive prices."

As an illustration of the farm labor problem, arrangements to bring in Mexican labor still lag, also arrangements for proper deferment of farm labor. Transplanting of farmers by the Farm Security Administration is on a small scale and on any large scale would be very expensive and faces great political opposition.

As to farm machinery, the output is still sharply curbed. Some machinery is still frozen and some has been rationed to areas that cannot use it.

As to prices, OPA has just announced top prices for peace actually averaging lower than those obtained by most canners in 1942. The Institute reports that these lower prices "proved such a disappointment to canners that prospects for a last-minute drive to increase acreage substantially have been reduced to zero," and that they "further beclouded" the "dubious prospect for canning tomato acreage this year."

Somber Outlook Seen

A major consequence of the present impasse is expected in the form of widespread substitution by farmers of cheap crops like wheat and barley for acreage in crops requiring larger amounts of labor and machinery. This may possibly result in as large a harvested area this year as last, but not in the crops most needed.

The somber outlook for American 1943 food production has very serious international implications. Among them are the following:

They make it appear unlikely that the United States will have any important amounts of food to spare at the end of the war for feeding Europe.

If, for instance, the war in Europe should end next November, it would find Europe facing another year of starvation, and the United States with little or no food for export. What little it could spare would be available only by keeping the American population on extremely short rations.

Under the circumstances, most of the food supplied would therefore have to come from the Southern Hemisphere. The United States could not then reasonably expect a very large hand in the control of its distribution, such as it had in 1919 under Mr. Hoover when the offices of the U. S. Food Administration were moved to Europe immediately after the Armistice.

The shortage would raise the very touchy political question of how far the American population would be willing to accept short rations to feed Europe. This in turn would involve the dangerous proposition that the captive democracies be fed but not the Germans.

A substantial argument in favor of such discrimination would arise out of current American unwillingness to try to feed the captive democracies through the German lines. Sentiment in these democracies toward the United States could hardly be favorable if it had refused to feed when it could, and then were unable or unwilling to feed when it had promised to.

OPA Bars Credit In Meat Coupons

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 7

Butchers can give customers credit on the cash end of meat sales, but the Office of Price Administration has ruled out similar trust for meat-ration coupons. Coupons must be paid on delivery of meat, regardless of how the money account is settled.

Postwar Credit Plan Sent to 37 Nations

Continued from Page 1

in London and Washington have given unofficially. The six-fold purpose of the fund would be:

"To stabilize the foreign exchange rates of the currencies of the United Nations and nations associated with them.

"To shorten the periods and lessen the degree of disequilibrium in the international balance of payments of member countries.

"To help create conditions under which the smooth flow of foreign trade and of productive capital among the member countries will be fostered.

"To facilitate the effective utilization of the abnormal foreign balances accumulating in some countries as a consequence of the war situation.

"To reduce the use of foreign exchange controls that interfere with world trade and the international flow of productive capital.

"To help eliminate bilateral exchange clearing arrangements, multiple currency devices, and discriminatory foreign exchange practices."

Veto Power for U. S.

Control of the fund would stem from the "quota," or amount of each nation's participation, which would be decided on the basis of such factors as "a country's holdings of gold and foreign exchange, the magnitude of the fluctuations in its balance of international payments and its national income." The Treasury did not offer its own specific recommendation as to what this would be, leaving this to negotiation between the nations.

A veto power would be assured to the United States by the fact that a vote of 80 per cent would be required on important issues. The United States would have as large a voice as any other nation in the control of the fund, and while no nation could have more than 25 per cent of the votes, the United States would certainly be one of them. Others which might qualify for the maximum voting power are Great Britain and possibly Russia.

Mr. Morgenthau emphasized that the fund in no wise would function as a bank. It would not lend money to reconstruct and relieve war-stricken countries. That fuction, it was made clear in a memorandum to the 37 nations which received the Treasury's "tentative" stabilization plan, should be assigned to international agencies created for the purpose.

Mr. Morgenthau urged that the United Nations not wait for the end of hostilities before embarking on a sound currency program.

"It would be ill advised, if not dangerous," he said, "to leave ourselves unprepared at the end of the war for the difficult task of international monetary co-operation."

The countries to whose Finance Ministers the letters of invitation have been sent are Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Roca, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iraq, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, South Africa, Russia, Yugoslavia, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

The end of the war, the American memorandum stressed, would find world trade channels "all tied up in knots" by blocked currencies and economies disrupted by the enormity of the drain on national resources caused by the conflict.

There would be no way for banks to know what exchange rates to anticipate in a world competing for trade as a means of economic recuperation. If such a fund as the Treasury proposes is set up, the Secretary said, participating governments would be acting as guarantors that exchange rates would vary in restricted and predictable degrees.

Private enterprise could resume international trade after the war, he added, and governments would assume exchange risks.

Details of Plan

The text of the official summary follows:

"The stabilization of exchange rates: The purpose of the proposed stabilization fund to stabilize the value of the currencies of member countries. The fund would fix the rates at which it will buy and sell member currencies. Changes in exchange rates could be made only with the approval of the fund and only to meet an extreme situation. Because changes in exchange rates would be the result of international consulation, competitive currency depreciation among the member countries would be prevented.

"Resources of the fund: To achieve this desired currency stabiltiy the fund would, with adequate safeguards, meet the legitimate needs of member countries for foreign exchange for their current transactions. For this purpose, member countries would subscribe at least $5,000,000,000, making initial payments of one half of the subscription in the form of gold, currency and government securities. Each country's subscription would be based on a combination of such factors as its holdings of gold and foreign exchange, its national income, and changes in its balance of payments position.

"Removal of exchane controls: With these provisions the need for continuance of exchange control by individual countries would be almost entirely removed. No member country would adopt new exchange control measures except to curb undesirable capital movements and then only with the consent of the fund. Multiple currency devices and bilateral exchange clearing arrangements would also be prohibited unless approved by the fund. The fund would make possible the liberation of blocked balances growing out of the war where immediate unblocking of such balances would cause serious domestic and international repercussions.

Unitas Equal to $10

"Powers of the fund: The fund would be given the power to buy and sell gold, currencies and, with their approval, securities of member countries. The fund could also borrow local currency with the approval of the governments concerned. The fund would deal only with the Treasuries, central banks, or fiscal agents of member countries, and with international banks owned predominantly by member countries.

"New international unit. The proposal provides for an international gold monetary unit called the Unitas, equal in value to $10, in terms of which accounts of the fund would be kept. The fund would not issue Unitas coins or notes, but member countries could deposit gold with the fund for a credit in Unitas redeemable in gold, which could be transferred between member countries.

"Management of the fund: The fund would be managed by a board of directors representing the member governments. Each company would have voting power related to its subscription to the fund, but no country could have more than 25 per cent of the total votes. In general the decisions of the board of directors would be made by a majority vote except for certain important operations where a four-fifths vote would be necessary. The day-to-day operations would be carried on by a managing director and an executive committee appointed by the board."

Unitas Pronounced Without Any Accent

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 7

The official pronunciation of "Unitas," the new international monetary unit proposed by the Treasury for use in stabilizing world currency, is an unaccented "U-ni-tas," the "i" in the second syllable being pronounced as in the word "it."

Treasury officials who developed the plan said the official sign for the Unitas is the letters "UN," with a horizontal line drawn through the middle of each letter.

5 Army Fliers Found In Idaho Wilderness

CHALLIS, Idaho, April 7 (AP)—Five Army fliers who bailed out of a bomber a week ago are safe at an isolated mountain cabin while planes are searching the Central Idaho wilderness for four other crewmen and one of the searching craft, which failed to return to base.

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Compromise Tax Measure Expected From House Move

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—A formal movement developed in the House today to bring another pay-as-you-go income tax bill before that body for immediate consideration.

Representative Clinton P. Anderson (D) of New Mexico began circulation of a letter, for signatures of Democratic members, asking Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee to produce another current tax payment measure at once—probably in the nature of a compromise between those favoring complete by-passing of a tax year and those objecting to any abatement.

Such a compromise measure most likely would embrace a 20 per cent withholding levy against the taxable portions of all pay envelopes and salary checks.

Mr. Anderson told the House the letter was being circulated, and several Democratic members immediately attached their signatures. Mr. Doughton has indicated that pay-as-you-go legislation probably would not be considered again until a general tax measure is taken up by the committee in late spring or early summer.

The letter stressed particularly that the House, in turning down both the Ruml skip-a-tax-year plan and the no abatement bill, had no opportunity to vote on the compromise plan by Representatives A. Willis Robertson (D) of Virginia and Aime J. Forand (D) of Rhode Island which would have erased the 6 per cent normal and 13 per cent first bracket surtax on the 1942 income of all taxpayers.

"The desire of many citizens to put this country on a pay-as-you-go income tax basis has become perhaps the foremost domestic issue," the letter said.

Meanwhile, Representative Roy O. Woodruff (R) of Michigan, Ways and Means member, told the House that "American taxpayers are beginning to burn with indignation over the threatened delay now being voiced by Administration leaders—or some of them—in devising a tax bill which will embrace current payment features."

"There was no excuse, no valid reason whatsoever," he added, "for the Administration to make the Carlson tax plan (the bill by Representative Frank Carlson, Kansas Republican, embracing a modified form of the Ruml plan) a political football as they did."

Army Order Bars Political Activity

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—A new Army regulation barring any soldier on active duty from seeking or even accepting election to a public office unless he held that office when he went on active service caused a stir in political and legislative circles today.

War Department officials were reported contending that it was issued to keep the Army out of politics for the duration, even to the extent of denying office to a man who does not seek it.

The order, issued Feb. 25 by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, at the direction of War Secretary Stimson, said in part that "no member of the military forces on active duty will hereafter become a candidate for or seek or accept election to any public office not held by him when he entered upon active duty."

The order not only bars Army men from seeking or accepting an elective office they never held before, but makes them receive prior War Department approval to become candidates or accept re-election to offices formerly held. It said this would be granted only in "cases of material hardship" and if the individual's commanding officer believes his occupancy of such office will not interfere with his military duties. No leave of absence would be authorized for a campaign.

Army Trains Men to Outwit Axis 'Jokers'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—"Soldiers who pick up attractive-looking objects on the battlefield never make the same mistake twice."

This grim precept of war is now being re-emphasized in the training of American troops by order of Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces, following General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's extensive use of booby traps and mines in the North African desert.

Booby traps by the thousand, in hundreds of different and ingenious forms, are being left behind by the retreating Germans. They are even being dropped by nemy planes behind Allied lines.

Fountain pens, watches, attractively colored balls, and fat wallets found lying around turn out to be booby traps. No possibility for devising the grim April Fool jokes is being overlooked by the enemy. Even a whistle was found to contain a booby trap. When it was blown, the vibrating pea inside hit a striker, setting off a charge in the body of the whistle.

Thermos bottles have been found standing upright in the desert, seemingly abandoned by the enemy in retreat. The flasks are harmless until tilted. Then a drop of mercury inside makes contact between the explosive and a small firing battery, and the flask is blown to smithereens.

Uncovered in North Africa was a single earphone headset made into a booby trap by the Germans. It exploded when the nickle-plated screw at the back was removed. Possibly it was intended to explode when the current was applied in normal use.

Intensive training in booby-trap detection and destruction has been part of the Army's basic training program for many months. But the Army now is making sure that every specific lesson learned in the front lines is hammered home in training. In dealing with either booby traps or mines, the soldier knows he can "make only one mistake"—and he doesn't intend to make it.

Brooks Brothers' History Reviewed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—A 64-page booklet outlining the history of a century and a quarter of business in New York City which was rounded out here today is being prepared for publication by Brooks Brothers, a leading men's furnishings concern.

The company has grown steadily since Henry Sands Brooks, great-grandfather of Winthrop H. Brooks, present head, established the concern at Catharine and Cherry streets, Manhattan, on April 7, 1818. It now has a 10-story building at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street and branches or sales room at 1 Wall Street, Manhattan, and Boston, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

The brochure gives textually and pictorially a chronology of the company's progress. On the passing of the founder in 1833, his sons, Henry, Daniel, John, Elisha and Edward S. Brooks—the last four of whom adopted the style Brooks Brothers in 1859—enlarged and improved the Catharine and Cherry Street store, and in 1853 opened large quarters at Broadway and Grand Street.

The firm made military uniforms for Union soldiers in the Civil War and original contracts for their manufacture with samples of material still attached and with the signatures of E. D. Morgan, then Governor of New York, and the four Brooks Brothers are in the files of the company. The Catharine and Cherry Street store was sacked by the draft riot mobs of 1863.

The firm numbered among its clientele President Lincoln, Generals Grant, Sheridan, Hooker, and Sherman.

Here They Are, Pop

Associated Press

They've Never Seen Dad

Diana Lenora, at left, and Wilson Gordon, twins of Lieut. Merrill Gordon Wheatcroft and Mrs. Wheatcroft, are on their way with their mother to visit relatives in Kansas. When they are at home they live in Brunswick, N. J. That's a long way from where their father is, somewhere in the South Pacific, where he was when they were born and, at latest events, where he still is. So he's never seen his son and daughter. They are six months old now and there is a big time awaiting them and him. Their mother, a former air-line hostess, says patience is indeed a virtue.

Super-Giant Cargo Airplane Is Latest Scheme of Kaiser

PORTLAND, Ore., April 7 (AP)—A gigantic cargo plane capable of flying almost three-fourths of the way around the world without stopping—that's the latest Henry J. Kaiser scheme.

The nation's No 1 cargo shipbuilder now entering the airplane field, said today his engineers were drawing up plans for such a plane, and he could be in production before the war ends. He added that Government and military agencies have not yet seen the plans.

It is conceived as a 282-foot flying wing, without body, without tail. Four engines developing 8,000 horsepower would power the craft. Fully loaded it would weigh 175,000 pounds.

"Loaded with only fuel, it will be able to fly 17,000 miles without stopping," Mr. Kaiser told the Columbia Empire Industries, Inc., last night in a speech.

E. O. Koppen, formerly of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology faculty, retained by Mr. Kaiser as his chief aeronautical engineer, said if a plane's wing surface is doubled, the carrying capacity is cubed. This is the principle in the Kaiser plane, he said.

He added that the ship as tentatively planned would be built of light metals, chiefly magnesium. Of the total weight, 55 per cent would be useful load. This would approximate 45 tons.

Mr. Koppen said the great craft could be expected to carry 68,000 pounds of cargo 4,000 miles. A similar sized plane of conventional design, he added, could carry 42,000 pounds.

Plane Base for Guarding Capital Is Near Completion in Maryland

UPPER MARLBORO, Md., April 7 (AP)—A fighter plane base described by Army Engineers as the biggest of its kind in the nation will be turned over to the Army May 15 for use in fending off any air attacks on Washington, Baltimore and the rest of the Chesapeake Bay-Potomac River area.

It's a $20,000,000 rush job, begun last summer, and the great airport is nearly complete. About all that remains is to finish pouring concrete and smooth out the last details.

When everything is completed, the base will have more than four miles of 150-foot concrete runways and 14 miles of 50-foot taxiways, with accommodations for three squadrons.

It has been built in spite of cold, mud, bogs, ice—in spite of time itself—with some of the nation's biggest contractors tearing, scraping, pushing, dragging and filling the 4,700-acre tract.

Of course, there'll be camouflage for the comparatively few buildings, which do not include hangars.

Engineers in charge of the 7,500 men working on the job—officially known as Camp Springs Project, Meadows, Md., although there really is no such postoffice—said the planes would be dispersed and moored to rings sunk in concrete.

The idea is that no one bomb could possibly damage more than two ships, explained Maj. H. D. Nottingham, Army Engineer in charge. He said more equipment was being used on the airport than on any other project, civilian or military, in the country.

China Relief Acts To Aid Honan Area

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—An appropriation of $913,000 to be used in famine-stricken Honan Province and other areas of China was announced yesterday by Dr. James L. McConaughy, President of United China Relief.

The money, supplied by United China Relief and its participating agency, the Church Committee for China Relief, will supplement the $573,330 that already has been sent to Chungking for use in the Honan famine area, Dr. McConaughy said.

Dr. McConaughy said also that "word comes that there were good rains in the fall, and that if crops can be replanted, the harvest will likely be plentiful. The problem is to keep the population supplied until harvest time. People are leaving the district by the hundreds of thousands, and they must be aided until late spring, when they can start harvesting crops."

A large part of the funds are being used to buy grain and seeds, he said.

Jeffers Sees Rubber Easier Inside a Year

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—William M. Jeffers, Rubber Director, thinks the tension will be eased on the nation's strained rubber situation in a year and that synthetics eventually can supply America's needs.

Nevertheless, he believes South American rubber should be kept in production as "insurance."

Mr. Jeffers voiced those opinions at a press conference yesterday, during which he acknowledged that thus far synthetic production has failed to turn out a truck tire that could meet all needs.

As for reports that he may resign this summer: "If the (synthetic) plants aren't producing by June, why I'm staying around."

He indicated he felt the plants should be kept operating after the war and predicted the nation thus would never again be caught short with a distant rubber supply.

Another angle of the South American supply came from Douglas H. Allen, President of the Rubber Development Corporation. Prior to his departure for Brazil, Mr. Allen predicted this country will get more than three-fourths of the estimated 35,000 to 40,000 tons of wild rubber which he said will come from the Amazon Valley this year.

Meanwhile, domestic effects of the rubber, gasoline and other automotive rationing programs were seen in the Public Roads Administration's report that eastern rural road traffic dropped 52 per cent in February, compared with the same month in 1941.

Special Ration Book Aim of Price Office

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Office of Price Administration said April 1 it plans to issue a special type of ration book for use by small food-serving establishments.

The new book will be similar to the meat-canned goods book now in use by householders, and will eliminate a complicated certificate system of ration points for the small eating establishments, although larger places will continue to use the certificates.

One of the principal purposes of the new book will be to make it unnecessary for small eating establishments to have ration bank accounts, which are deposit-checking accounts in regular banks in which coupons rather than money are used.

OPA said that many banks are being swamped by thousands of ration banking accounts and eventually the agency expects to forbid small stores doing less than $2,500 worth of business a month and also small eating places from using ration banking facilities. In the meanwhile, OPA requested banks to continue accepting such accounts.

President Opens Loan Drive Selling First Bond to Negro

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent the Second War Loan drive—this one for $13,000,000,000—off to a head start today by selling a $25 War Bond to a veteran Negro messenger at the White House and by asking the American people to observe this slogan:

"They give their lives. We lend our money."

The drive opens nationally April 12.

Today's advance ceremony took place on a portico outside Mr. Roosevelt's office, with White House employees gathered around the President and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. The messenger who bought the first bond was John H. Pye, who has been at the White House ever since the Chief Executive has. Before that he was Mr. Roosevelt's chauffeur for five years when the President was Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

"On the 12th of April," Mr. Morgenthau told the President, "the Treasury Department is offering the people of America the opportunity to lend their support to our fighting men in the great spring offensives by subscribing $13,000,000,000 to our Second War Loan."

"Mr. Secretary," the President said, "this is just a small cross section of the White House staff, but this is like a great many other American houses throughout the country. Most of us have got some member of the family in the fighting forces of the United States.

"And we back home are trying to do our bit, too. We subscribe. If I might paraphrase the slogan of this new drive to maintain the war and turn out more things for our troops at the front—the slogan is for us: They give their lives. We lend our money."

No sooner had the Chief Executive finished than Mr. Pye stepped forward with $18.75 to buy his bond. Two stenographers bought one bond each a few moments later, with Mr. Roosevelt taking the money and handing it to Mr. Morgenthau.

Present for the ceremony were the President's aides, members of his staff, a soldier, sailor, and Marine, and all White House employees who could be spared from their desks.

Big Drop in Rural Roads Traffic Shown

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Traffic on rural roads in the east declined 52 per cent in February compared with February, 1941, the Public Roads Administration reported yesterday, observing that it was the greatest drop from normal in any month since gasoline rationing began.

On a nation-wide basis, traffic on rural roads declined 42 per cent compared with February, 1941.

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The Home Forum

Active Waiting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WAITING is one of the common and sometimes trying human experiences. It tests the spiritual caliber of him who waits. To such it may bring courage to note that frequently the longest periods of waiting, if actively employed in right thinking, have been productive of the greatest accomplishments. Jesus waited before stepping into an active ministry of the greatest accomplishment the world has ever known. After his baptism by John he spent forty days in the wilderness to prove his God-given ability to resist temptation. After the crucifixion he patiently worked three days to achieve his resurrection from the tomb. There is comfort in the observation that his periods of expectant waiting on God grew shorter as his spiritual power increased.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, waited until she had proved the truth of her discovery before giving to the world the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." After founding *The Christian Science Journal*, in 1883, she waited fifteen years before founding the *Christian Science Sentinel*, and ten years more before establishing *The Christian Science Monitor*. Can anyone fail to see the relation of the waiting period to the achievement? Is it possible to believe that the former was devoted to something extraneous and irrelevant to the latter? No, the preparation in each case may seem to be a sequence of problems, the solving of which formed a perfect development necessary to the outcome. It is interesting to read the authorized biographies of Mrs. Eddy in the light of this consideration.

If waiting becomes irksome, it is reassuring to recall that no experience is of itself an isolated one. It is always a connecting link between what has gone before and what is to follow. A waiting period put to good use may be the primary schooling for some splendid demonstration. To permit oneself to contemplate only the advanced steps of a great demonstration is to undervalue the preliminary steps. The final ones become possible as the first ones are taken. It is important, therefore, to find the steps of today precious and therefore leading onward to the advanced ones of tomorrow.

Patience or impatience may be a concomitant of waiting: patience if one sees it for what it is—an opportunity to think rightly; impatience if one accepts it for what it should not be—a time for idleness and delay. Right waiting is an experience not of frustration but of growth; not of inhibition but of activity; not of worry but of gratitude; not of rebellion but of peace; not of melancholy but of joy; not of random amusement but of consecration to Truth. It may not be far-seeing, but it must be an experience of trusting in God. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 454 of Science and Health: **"Wait patiently for divine Love to move upon the waters of mortal mind, and form the perfect concept. Patience must 'have her perfect work.'"** Someone may say, "But I have so much good to give, and no opportunity to share it!" Whose good is this which one would share? Even Christ Jesus, when he was addressed as **"Good Master,"** replied, **"Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God"** (Mark 10:17, 18). This good which one would share belongs to God, and He surely can be trusted to lead one to express Him in the right time and in the right way. He can be relied upon to guide one in all one's activities. The right use of a waiting period is a part of His beneficence for one who prayerfully waits on Him. To tick off the waiting days on the calendar is a dreary thing, but to accumulate replacements of human ignorance with spiritual understanding is most satisfying.

The one who waits should consider in his own thought what he is waiting for. Is he waiting for some moment of human domination or retaliation, of personal triumph or financial outpouring, for the consummation of selfishly outlined and long entertained desire? Is he waiting for the shaping of circumstances to some expected benefit to himself? Such is not true waiting; it is delaying, delaying one's perception of God's promises of good to His beloved child. True waiting holds no place for human will. It is a preparation of the heart to accept and utilize God's bestowal of spiritual power. True waiting is waiting on God. Again, Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 254), **"When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path."**

When his disciples, exalted by the appearance of their Master after his resurrection, were eager to go forth to carry out his healing mission, Jesus realized that, although theirs was the promise of the Father, nevertheless they needed further prayerful preparation. He said therefore to them (Luke 24:49), **"Tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with power from on high."** The Christian Scientist who is willing to tarry in patience until "endued with power from on high," will accept lovingly and quietly every experience of the waiting period, be it short or long. At its close he will go forth to no immature or blighted concept of demonstration. His fruitage will be sure. Each triumph of Spirit will mark one more mile along the way of God-inspired living. Such is the reward of true waiting.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SAGE IN A SHALLOP": *A Chinese Painting From the Ming Dynasty*

BEFORE THE MING DYNASTY (1368-1643), painting in China had attained its supreme expression. The Ming painters had only to look back to one method or another developed by their artistic forebears. Landscape had been a subject greatly favored and it was cultivated with thought and study. The Chinese nature painters evolved a method of portraying clouds, mountains, trees, and streams. They studied the moods of nature, the telling characteristics of the seasons and the times of day.

In this Ming landscape, we observe how the painter concentrated the salient traits of the mountains in a few undulating strokes; how the tree in the foreground is drawn in its individualizing lines of growth; and finally how the sage, seated in his moored shallop, contemplates the receding panorama with reverence and humility.

This picture is a leaf from an album. During the Ming epoch it became common practice to make pictures informally in albums and portfolios, where the painter could express himself unconventionally.

D. A.

April Idyl

He's on his way by now through the woods,
I reckon.
Littles is bad to go so fur alone
But he's a bold un;
Ay, he's a bold un, and him not five year old!
—His daddy over agin!

His mother—she was a Welch girl.
Yes, Ercie Welch—
She was a wild un, too—wild as a peckerwood;
But, take a girl runs wild
And give her a man,
Hit's like it is with red bees out of a bee-tree:
Put em in a bee-gum
And they tame down quick.

I didn't want for Lon to get him a wife.
I didn't like for somebody else to come first
And that's the truth;
But he was heart-set
And he wouldn't pay me no mind—

The gate's done clicked,
And hark to the youngun stomp!
Come in, my poppet, come in!
I know'd you'd come!
The sun's noon-high,
And you'll stay and eat with Granny.

But first we'll take us a dish and find ole
Speckle
As stole her nest,
The rogue!
She come off yisdy-eve with a bunch of
littles,
So peart and purty!

DORA READ GOODALE

LA ESPERA ACTIVA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL ESPERAR es una de las corrientes experiencias humanas y a veces una experiencia bien irritante. Prueba el calibre espiritual de aquel que espera. A éste le dará valor observar que frecuentemente los más largos períodos de espera, si se emplean activamente pensando de un modo correcto, han producido los más grandiosos resultados. Jesús esperó antes de iniciar un activo ministerio que tuvo los mayores logros que el mundo jamás haya conocido. Después de su bautismo por Juan pasó cuarenta días en el desierto para probar su habilidad, dada por Dios, de resistir la tentación. Después de la crucifixión pacientemente trabajó por tres días para llevar a cabo su resurrección de la tumba. Hay consuelo en observar que estos períodos suyos de esperar en Dios se hicieron más cortos a medida que su poder espiritual aumentaba.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, esperó hasta que ella probó la verdad de su descubrimiento antes de dar al mundo el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS). Después de fundar THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL en 1883, esperó quince años antes de fundar el CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, y diez años más antes de establecer THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. ¿Puede alguien dejar de ver la relación que existe entre el periodo de espera y el buen éxito? ¿Es posible creer que el primero fué dedicado a algo extraño y que no tiene relación con el último? No, la preparación en cada caso pudiera parecer una serie de problemas, la solución de los cuales formó un desarrollo perfecto necesario para el resultado. Es interesante leer las biografías autorizadas de la señora Eddy a la luz de esta consideración.

Si el esperar se hace tedioso es tranquilizador el recordar que ninguna experiencia está de por sí aislada. Es siempre un eslabón entre lo que ha pasado y lo que viene. Un período de espera, cuando es bien empleado, puede ser la escuela primaria para alguna espléndida demostración. El permitirse uno considerar solamente los pasos avanzados de una gran demostración es no aquilatar los pasos preliminares en todo su valor. Los pasos finales son posibles cuando los primeros han tenido lugar. Es importante, por consiguiente, el descubrir que los pasos de hoy son de gran valor y nos guían por tanto hacia adelante a los más adelantados pasos del mañana.

La paciencia o la impaciencia pueden ser compañeras de la espera: paciencia, si uno la considera por lo que es—una oportunidad de pensar correctamente; impaciencia si uno la acepta por lo que no debiera ser—un tiempo para ociosidad y demora. El esperar correcto es una experiencia, no de frustración, sino de crecimiento; no de inhibición, sino de actividad; no de angustia sino de gratitud; no de rebelión sino de paz; no de melancolía sino de gozo; no de diversión loca sino de consagración a la Verdad. Tal vez no tenga mucho alcance, pero debe ser una experiencia de confiar en Dios. La señora Eddy dice en la página 454 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH: "Esperad pacientemente que el Amor divino se mueva sobre las aguas de la mente mortal y forme el concepto perfecto. La paciencia debe tener 'su obra perfecta'." Alguien puede decir: "Pero yo tengo tanto bien que dar y ninguna oportunidad de distribuirlo." ¿De quién es este bien que uno distribuye? Aun Cristo Jesús cuando le llamaron "Maestro bueno" respondió: "¿Por qué me dices bueno? ninguno es bueno sino uno solo, es a saber, Dios" (Marcos 10:17, 18). Este bien que uno distribuye pertenece a Dios, y en El seguramente podemos confiar para guiarnos a expresarle a su debido tiempo y en la forma adecuada. Se Le puede confiar para guiarnos en todas nuestras actividades. El correcto empleo de un período de espera es parte de Su caridad hacia aquellos que devotamente esperan en El. El marcar los días de espera en el calendario es una cosa que cansa, pero acumular ocasiones para reemplazar la ignorancia humana con el entendimiento espiritual es muy satisfactorio.

El que espera debiera considerar en su propio pensamiento qué es lo que espera. ¿Está esperando algún momento de dominio humano o desquite, de triunfo personal o torrente pecuniario, la consumación de un deseo egoísta que por mucho tiempo ha albergado y delineado? ¿Está esperando el advenimiento de circunstancias favorables a algún beneficio que anhela para sí mismo? Tal cosa no es verdadera espera; es tardanza, demora de la percepción que uno tiene de las promesas de Dios de hacer bien a Sus amados hijos. En la verdadera espera no hay lugar para la voluntad humana. Es una preparación del corazón para aceptar y utilizar el poder espiritual concedido por Dios. La verdadera espera es esperar en Dios. Otra vez la señora Eddy dice en SCIENCE AND HEALTH (p. 254): "Cuando esperamos pacientemente en Dios y buscamos la Verdad rectamente, El dirige nuestro sendero."

Cuando los discípulos, exaltados por la aparición de su Maestro después de su resurrección estaban ansiosos de seguir adelante para llevar a cabo su misión curativa, Jesús se dió cuenta de que, aunque para ellos era la promesa del Padre, no obstante necesitaban mayor y devota preparación. El, por consiguiente, les dijo (Lucas 24:49): "Quedaos en la ciudad de Jerusalem hasta que seáis revestidos de poder desde lo alto." El Científico Cristiano que desea permanecer paciente hasta ser revestido "de poder desde lo alto" aceptará con amor y quietud cada experiencia del período de espera, sea corto o largo. Al final irá adelante sin un concepto de demostración prematuro y marchito. Su fruto será seguro. Cada triunfo del Espíritu marcará una milla más en el camino de la vida inspirada por Dios. Tal es la recompensa de la verdadera espera.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Bird Procession of Spring

ONE OF THE NEW PLEASURES of country life when one has made the acquaintance of the birds is to witness the northward bird procession as it passes or tarries with us in the spring—a procession which lasts from April till June and has some new feature daily. . . .

The first phoebebird, the first song sparrow, the first robin or blue bird in March or early April, is like the first ripple of the rising tide on the shore.

In my boyhood the vast armies of the passenger pigeons were one of the most notable spring tokens. Often late in March, or early in April, the naked beechwoods would suddenly become blue with them, and vocal with their soft, childlike calls; or all day the sky would be streaked with the long lines or dense masses of the moving armies. . . .

The northward movement of the smaller bodies—the warblers and finches and thrushes—gives one pleasure of a different kind, the pleasure of rare and distinguished visitors who tarry for a few hours or a few days, enlivening the groves and orchards and garden borders, and then pass on. Delicacy of color, grace of form, animation of movement, and often snatches of song, and elusive notes and calls, advise the birdlover that the fairy procession is arriving. Tiny guests from Central and South America drop out of the sky like flowers borne by the night winds, and give unwonted interest to our tree-tops and roadside hedges. The ruby-crowned kinglet heralds the approach of the procession morning after morning, by sounding his elfin bugle in the evergreens.—From "Field and Study," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Lizards in the Sunshine

"JAMAICA AND JAVA are the two most beautiful islands in the world," someone said. Frankly, I am skeptical of superlatives. Still, this statement stuck and conjured up a picture. So, a season or two later, I stood at the bow of the *S. S. Santa Marta* as she entered Kingston Harbor. It was a hot December day and Kingston is a low-lying town. Inevitably, eagerness paled into disappointment, till a sailor at my elbow spoke.

"When the tide is right, you can hear the bell toll and see the church steeple and the houses of old Port Royal down there underwater. The city has been lying on the bottom since the earthquake of 1692. Some say they can see the Indians and the Spanish still walking about. For myself—" the sailor shrugged, "I don't believe it. Two hundred years is a long time, even in the Caribbean." He folded his bare, brown arms on the rail, peered over almost as if he expected to see them. "But I have heard the bell."

His dark, serious stare bestowed upon the bright, still sea a curious enchantment!

Suddenly I felt sorry for those who travel by air and miss the old magic of harbors. An airport is only a landing-place, a flat field without history. A seaport is mystery, a home of hidden bells! Far over the rail I leaned, trying to catch a rhythmic, muffled toll, trying to pierce the tranquil opalescence which hid a toppled steeple.

Fruits, fragrances, foods—these are minor enjoyments of Jamaica and promptly proffered. Peeled pineapple, golden and eyeless, resting on crushed ice with a silver fork in its purple-green rosette of leaves. Who could resist this or fail to enjoy its sweet juice dribbling willy-nilly over one's chin? Never has pineapple tasted so ambrosial in any other place. Then the scrambled eggs, which aren't eggs at all, but grow on an akee tree! We saw many of these picturesque, strong-foliaged trees later as we drove around the island. Their fruits are deep coral. When ripe, they split open, show big ebony seeds bedded in orange pulp. It is this pulp which tickles the palate with its bland texture and a delicious nutty flavor never found in mere hens' eggs!

After breakfasting on akee, we drove from Kingston to Castleton Gardens, a semi-tropical Eden. From Africa and India and Asia, plants have come to forgather here in dramatic variety. Best I remember the Pride of Burma, a great shrub garnished with orchid-like blossoms, lobster color splashed with intense yellow. Hot suns seem to scatter their flame and fire, leave bits of themselves in burning bloom among the branches of plants on near-equator islands. Hot suns induce pungences, too. Above streams in Castleton Gardens, the Ginger Lily spreads bold leaves. Crush a bit of green and out spurts a ginger odor!

Everywhere over the hills and vales of Jamaica hang pungent odors—breath of sugar-cane, of ripening limes and bananas, of coconut and cashew, of soursop and allspice. Every growing thing seems made for the delight and nourishment of man. The island's very name, Xaymaca in old Arawak speech, means Land of Wood and Water. Columbus found the island in 1494, on his second voyage to the New World. Even then all its seacoast was under cultivation, planted with corn and cassava. The Arawaks were gentle and industrious Indians, first owners of the island. It is a pity that the Spanish newcomers brought not peace, but a sword.

Up over the mountains we went and the bamboos went with us for a long way. Not the little bamboo of Chinese prints, but soaring columns whose plumes sweep the sky. Before, I had not known how stirring a bamboo grove could be nor how their slender trunks could make memorable music. At three thousand feet or less, they left us and our motor purred on up alone. Lowly ageratum and begonias now edged the climbing road. Long since we had passed Newcastle, with its small garrison of "Tommies." In 1655, canny Cromwell ousted the Spanish and the British took over. The Blue Mountains are Jamaica's spine. They run east-west, like the island itself, and from them some seventy streams plunge seaward, fertilizing the land. Over a crest and down toward Port Antonio, we rolled. The vegetation changed as suddenly as the view. On one side of the crest grow sun-loving things, on the other flourish ferns and moisture-craving growths. It is a striking transition!

By and by we came upon villages, just a handful of thatched huts here and there, huddled among star-apple trees. They smelt of smoke and dust and goats and roasting coffee. Dusky children flashed grins. Guttural sounds greeted us without hostility.

"They talk different in here. I don't half understand them. I was born on the coast," Ernest Heron twisted on his seat to tell us. He was a red-headed Negro, at first glimpse startling, in fact sinister. But he piloted us all over the island with honesty and safety and carried a heart of gold beneath his mask.

He took us along the north shore from Port Antonio to Montego Bay, that coast so like a dream! We swam in the brilliant waters, bordered by silvery Bay Cedar, at a spot where a stream roars down over rocks to merge its mountain freshness with the ancient salt. Here a small lizard jumped from the bath-house wall onto my back. Its feet were fairy sponges, its eyes two tiny jewels. Those little lizards of Jamaica are amusing! They gleamed and played upon the rail beside our patio table, an hour later when we lunched at St. Ann's Bay. Black and orange birds whistled in their cages. Humming-birds and warblers darted free. From Eucharist lilies floated a fragile scent. Slowly we ate soursop ice and crunched cassava wafers, as our eyes wandered over the playing lizards and the sun-smitten sea on which Columbus's ships had rocked.

LEO HESPER

Northern Exile

The bougainvillaea branch is an
arm's length of blossoms
Blown against the fog-filled sky.
I know a patio that walls still sun-
shine in,
And four pillars that hold a blossom-
purple roof
Up to the blue air.

CONSTANCE M. TOPPING

A Full Nine Days of Delight

AFTER TWO DAYS in Kiating I hired a sampan and sailed for Chungking, about two hundred and fifty miles down-river. As an example of the cost of travel in inner China, it took the equivalent of nine American dollars to hire the craft and its crew of three—the price included rice for myself and servant for the duration of the nine-day trip. It was even more of a bargain than it may seem at first statement, for those days were probably the most enjoyable of all my time in China.

The sampan was a flat-bottom craft twenty-five feet long and perhaps five feet wide at the widest. It was very shallow, drawing less than six inches, and its sloping sides curved gracefully up to a square bow and stern. In its waist was a cabin of straw matting; ahead of this were benches for the oarsmen and behind was a raised deck for the pilot. This meager craft was also a floating house of the sort in which millions of Chinese spend their entire lives; in its bow was an iron bowl for fires—this was the kitchen—and, under the matting, mattresses were piled—this was the common bedroom. The whole wide river was the domestic reservoir and cistern. . . .

The owner-pilot of the boat was a jolly, huge-faced oaf from the country behind Kiating, who spoke his Chinese with a backwoods burr so thick that even the servant I had brought with me from Chengtu could hardly understand him. He never entirely got over the novelty of being at close quarters with a foreigner, and when not steering, eating, or sleeping, would sit regarding me like some large dog, his wide mouth gaping and his tiny eyes glittering with idiotically pleased astonishment. His oarsmen were his small son, a thirteen-year-old who did most of the heavy work aboard, and a rickety and garrulous old man who was perhaps his grandfather. When I stepped into the sampan at Kiating and saw this crew, I had doubts of our ever reaching Chungking, but I was reckoning then without our strongest force of locomotion, the swift currents of the river.

We left on a misty but already hot spring morning; it was about the tenth of May. Once untied from the landing by the watergate of Kiating, the boat slid out into the current and sped rapidly down past the red walls of the city, past the giant Buddha gazing from the hillside with his wig of vines and his lap full of trees. Down the green river it glided, into a full nine days of delight. —From "Through China's Wall," by GRAHAM PECK. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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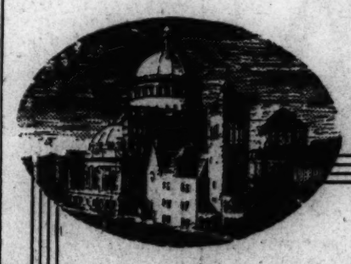

"The peace of Love is published"

The contribution The Christian Science Monitor is making to journalism is well illustrated in these words of its Founder, Mary Baker Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 185): "The peace of Love is published, and the sword of the Spirit is drawn; nor will it be sheathed till Truth shall reign triumphant over all the earth." This international daily newspaper holds world news up to the light, and aids in a better understanding of world problems that must precede a lasting peace. The ideal home newspaper, with regular features for all the family. Price $12.00 a year, single copy, 5c; order from any Christian Science Reading Room, Circulation Representative, or direct from

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Intimate Message: Washington

Jobs After the War for Women? ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

When postwar planners talk about "full employment" after the war are they talking about men and women, or just men?

This question will be raised here this week end by educators of women meeting with industrialists and Government officials at a conference called by the Institute of Women's Professional Relations, familiarly known in the Capital as "Mrs. Jouett Shouse's group."

Mrs. Shouse, the former Catherine Filene Dodd, runs the Institute with Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse of Connecticut College.

"Today, more than ever," says Mrs. Woodhouse in connection with the meeting, "no college woman is justified in not making a plan for her future. She must prepare for a definite goal, prepare to do her best in the nation's work, and the colleges and universities and industry must give her the assistance she needs."

This advice—in time of war prepare for peace—is quite different from that being given out by Miss Margaret A. Hickey, woman adviser to the War Manpower Commission.

Many women have found their lives affected the way Miss Hickey's has been, but that doesn't necessarily mean that they haven't achieved satisfaction and peace of mind through their contributions to the world.

Miss Hickey and Mrs. Woodhouse may not be in such deep disagreement as appears on the surface. Miss Hickey is talking chiefly about the great mass of women who are willing to take a job when the necessity arises or the financial return is high and drop it when jobs are scarce or they have other means of support. Mrs. Woodhouse is talking about women who care so much about a career they will spend years in special study. She wants to be sure that such women do not meet the same fate they met during the depression, when it became absurd for women to specialize in chemistry or physics, except in very rare cases, because it was not possible for them to find jobs except occasionally as a librarian or secretary in an industrial laboratory.

Career Ambitions Ruled Out

Miss Hickey takes the view that "this is not the time for women to try to satisfy career ambitions." Right now, she says, there are a lot of women who ought to be driving busses or using a welding torch but are holding off because they say there is "no future" in such jobs.

"I tell these women that no job is menial that will help bring victory closer," she says. "Instead of looking for jobs in the postwar era, these women should be busy at work now building the kind of world in which their jobs will be safe. Besides, the experience they gain will always be valuable in one way or another."

Miss Hickey's advice is interesting because it reflects her own life. In her younger days she thought she was going to be a concert pianist, but the vicissitudes of World War I sent her into the secretarial field instead. But she didn't remain just a secretary. At the bottom of the depression, seeing hordes of unemployed women futilely searching for jobs, she opened Miss Hickey's School for Secretaries in St. Louis. More recently, she has upgraded her trainees by fitting them specially for the job of aiding big war industrialists. At the present time she spends three days a week at the school and the rest of the time at the War Manpower Commission in Washington.

"Will they be given consideration after the war, with equal opportunity to compete for jobs, or will the same old rules of not employing women be revived?" she wants to know. "Will marriage be a bar to employment? Is a chemist a chemist or do we have sex in chemistry, with one sex qualified to hold jobs in an emergency only?"

Time to Talk of Aims

These questions will not be fully answered until the peace is here. Nearly everyone agrees that there can be no blueprint of the peace at this time, but it is not too early to be talking about some of the aims we hope to achieve.

In England the Government made a general agreement with trades unions that women would give up their jobs to men when they come back home. In this country we have no such agreement, though every man taken into the military forces is assured by law of getting his job back.

Not every woman in the United States could say today what she will do when the war is over. Because of war casualties some who will prefer the home will find that their place cannot be there. Most of them could tell whether their preference is for factory work, housekeeping or both, if they were surveyed.

Wouldn't it make for a more orderly world if women, when they are called up to register for war jobs—as they are already doing in many war areas—would also be asked to register their intentions as to the peace? Then the industrialists and the legislators at least would not be able to take it for granted that all women will automatically return to home and marriage when the armistice is signed.

Navy Orders: Feed Your Stomach, Not Your Eyes

Take all you want, eat all you take, men are told in move to prevent any wastage of food.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—"Take all you want but eat all you take," is the Navy's new slogan against food waste at shore stations in the United States.

"The Navy wants every man to get all he wants to eat but hopes to discourage any wasteful tendency to take larger helpings than are really wanted," officials explain.

A series of posters is being sent out from headquarters to carry the message of food conservation to all general Navy messes in this country.

"Feed your stomach, not your eyes," says one.

"Waste of food here may mean skimping at home," says another.

Officers Are Cautioned

In addition, instructions for further food conservation are being sent to commissary officers.

The Army has launched no special food conservation campaign since civilian food has started to become scarce, but its public relations officials insist that the War Department has long carried on a general campaign to end waste, admittedly hard to control because of the variety of cooks and cooking habits to be dealt with.

Expansion in the size of the armed forces to a total of nearly 11,000,000 is leading more and more civilians to cast critical eyes at Army and Navy waste.

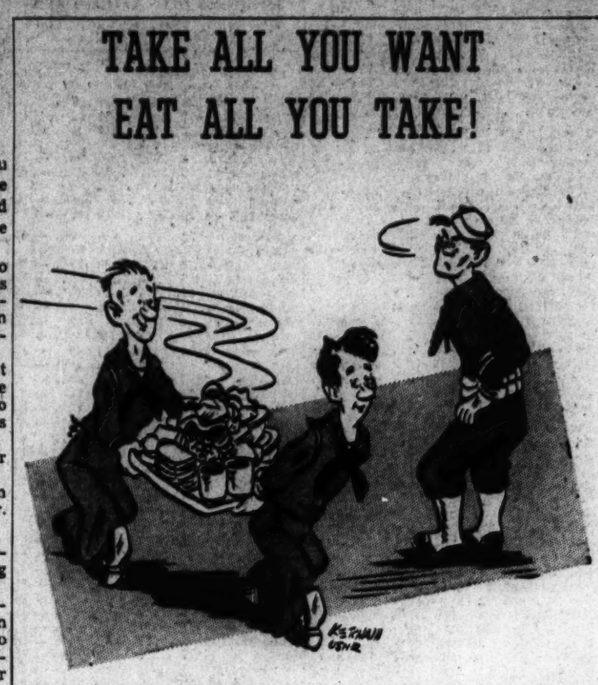
J. Frank Grimes, President of the Independent Grocers Alliance, recently estimated that the Army is now buying enough canned food to feed an army for four years, and predicted that some of it will have to be released to civilians later to prevent spoilage.

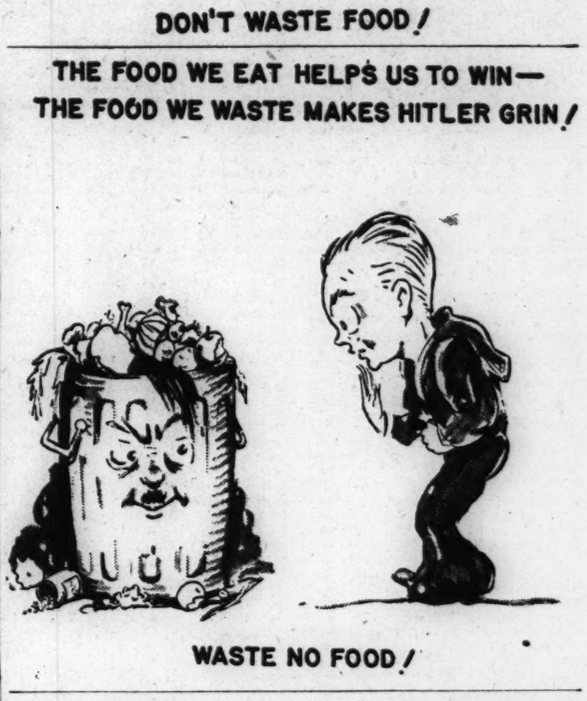
Food Where Needed

One thing most civilians don't take into consideration is the Army's insistence that food supplies must be on hand not only where troops are stationed but where they may be stationed.

Suppose that a division is sent to Base X, Quartermaster officers explain. Food for that division for an indefinite period—maybe two months or maybe six—must be on hand at that base. However, due to exigencies of war, that division may in the near future be transferred to Base A. Neither the War Department nor the enemy knows whether the transfer actually may take place, yet supplies must be ready at the possible new base. As a result, food is available at two different bases, although the division is at only one.

"That isn't overbuying nor is it wasting food," these officers insist. "It is simply good, hard military common sense."





CONSERVE OUR FOOD

Clearing Union Plan of Keynes Fosters Wider World Trade

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—The most far-reaching world banking and currency plan for the expansion of world trade thus far advanced by any major power has been proposed by Great Britain, with publication today of a White Paper by Lord Keynes, economist and adviser to the Exchequer.

Going considerably farther in some directions than the United States Treasury's proposal for a currency stabilization program announced by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau yesterday, the British plan nevertheless announces similar objectives, and both are advanced as a basis for discussion.

Lord Keynes calls his proposed mechanism an international clearing union, from which countries in temporary need of funds to finance international trade would borrow, and in which countries with a favorable balance of payments would accumulate credits.

The plan places responsibilities on both creditor and debtor countries to work toward balancing of the world economy.

Bar Against Contraction

Lord Keynes describes his proposal as providing the same facilities between nations that a banking system provides within nations. He writes:

"No depositor in a local bank suffers because the balances, which he leaves idle, are employed to finance the business of someone else.

"Just as the development of national banking systems served to offset a deflationist pressure which would have prevented otherwise the development of modern industry, so by extending the same principle into the international field we may hope to offset the contractionist pressure which might otherwise overwhelm in social disorder and disappointments the good hopes of our modern world."

Fixed Quotas on Credits

Lord Keynes' plan makes no fixed proposal for the amount of gold or capital which the union would have, while the United States Treasury proposes $5,000,000,000.

He suggests that each United Nation be given fixed quotas as to the amount of borrowing which it may do, based on its average trade balances over a period of time, and rather flexible quotas as to the amount of credit it may accumulate.

He proposes transactions between the nations operating in the union be in terms of a new currency to be called "Bancor," its value fixed "but not unalterably so" in terms of gold, and accepted as the equivalent of gold. Local currencies would be stabilized as to rates, which may be adjusted through certain procedures, in terms of Mancor. The dealings through the union would supplement and balance dealings directly between countries, but not replace them.

The United States proposal, giving apparently considerable more prominece to gold, would make the clearing currency a unit to be called "Unitas," equal to 10 gold dollars.

Differ on Governing Board

The proposals diverge sharply on representation as to the governing board. The United States Treasury suggests a plan under which the United States would have at least 25 per cent of the voting power, and an effective veto on important decisions, because they would require an 80 per cent vote.

Lord Keynes, while proposing representation on the board in proportion to quotas, says:

"Management of the institution must be genuinely international, without preponderant power of veto or enforcement lying with any country or group. And the rights and privileges of smaller countries must be safeguarded."

Some British sources felt the American plan placed too great an emphasis on gold, the Financial Times commenting:

"It is essential that gold should not remain as before the war the one and only import freely accepted by the United States economy."

[Gold holdings of the United States Treasury now exceed $22,000,000,000, in addition to which there are only about $6,000,000,000 of officially reported monetary gold stocks in the world, and nearly a third of that held in the United States under earmark for foreign account.]

Gold's Place in Plan

Lord Keynes, in describing the position of gold in his plan, says:

"Gold still possesses great psychological value which is not being diminished by current events; and the desire to possess a gold reserve against unforeseen contingencies is likely to remain. . . .

"Moreover, by supplying an automatic means for settling some part of the favorable balances of the creditor countries, the current gold production of the world and the remnant of gold reserves held outside the United States may still have a useful part to play.

"Nor is it reasonable to ask the United States to de-monetize the stock of gold which is the basis of its impregnable liquidity.

"What in the long run the world may decide to do with gold is another matter. The purpose of the clearing union is to supplant gold as a governing factor, but not to dispense with it."

Limit on Gold Bids

He proposes that central banks of various countries still have power to ship gold to one another, but that they not have power to bid a higher price for it than the union offers in terms of Bancor.

He also says there should be the limitation that no power be permitted to demand gold from the union in terms of Bancor, for Bancor would be available only for transferring funds between accounts in the union. If the union had too much gold, he said, it might be provided that it could distribute it among credit balances.

The British White Paper parallels the American proposal in limiting the organization primarily to short-term credits, saying it is not "to facilitate long-term or even medium-term credits to be made by debtor countries which cannot afford them, but to allow time and a breathing space for adjustments and for averaging one period with another to all members States alike. . . ."

How Plan Would Work

Referring to what has been discussed in the United States as a possible international Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the paper says:

"The machinery and organization of international medium-term and long-term lending is another aspect of postwar economic policy, not less important than the purposes which the clearing union seeks to serve, but requiring another, complementary institution."

In outlining advantages under the plan to creditor countries like the United States, the British economist writes that in the absence of the credit union:

"Certain countries become unable to buy, and, in addition to this, there is an automatic tendency toward a general slump in international trade and, as a result, a reduction in exports of the creditor country.

"Thus, the effect of the clearing union is to give the creditor country a choice between voluntarily curtailing its exports to the same extent that they would have been involuntarily curtailed in the absence of the clearing union or, alternatively, of allowing its exports to continue and accumulating the excess receipts in the form of Bancor balances for the time being."

In the event of a country making excessive use of the fund to accumulate debit balances, the proposal outlines measures to induce the country to improve its position, if necessary through devaluation of its currency.

Army Orders in Puerto Rico Given in English and Spanish

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in the Atlantic

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—Bilingual training has been the army's solution for educational deficiencies in Puerto Rico, where some 35 per cent of the 2,000,000 people are illiterate.

Watching a company of soldiers having rifle practice at Camp Tortuguero, near San Juan, a second lieutenant was ordering: "Ready on the right. . . . Ready on the left. . . . Ready on the firing line. . . . Fire." As each command was issued in an easy Texas drawl, a sergeant began rattling off explanations in Spanish. At the command, "Fire," the soldiers showed they were learning by dropping front down on the hot, tropical sand and pretending to pepper their targets.

That is how many thousands of young Puerto Ricans have become the U. S. Army's "bilingual" troops. Everyone is taught to obey English-spoken commands and to understand English technical terms. All lectures and explanations are given in Spanish. With sufficient training, Puerto Rico's bilingual troops could serve in a combat zone under English-speaking officers who knew no Spanish.

Since Puerto Rico's economic problem is acute, a grocery store clerk in a small coastal town would probably never have earned more than a few hundred dollars a year before becoming a soldier. His Army pay plus the Government's allowance to his wife and children will be actually a raise in income. In too many cases, the economic attractiveness of trading a poorly paid job or no job at all for army security has drawn men who later proved to be inferior material.

"Although the Puerto Ricans are not as rugged as continentals, their endurance and resistance to hot weather makes them better suited to jungle warfare," said Maj. Gen. James L. Collins, Commanding General of the Puerto Rican Department, in a recent interview. "It would be hard to find any community where civilians have co-operated more wholeheartedly and unselfishly with the Army than in Puerto Rico. We have had several gifts of lands from individual Puerto Ricans for Army projects here."

Meanwhile, trained Army officers are inculcating in thousands of young Puerto Ricans improved ideas of diet, education, and sanitation which they believe will contribute to raising standards of domestic and community life when the war is over.

British Newspapers Hard Put Under Rationing of Paper

LONDON, April 7 (AP) — Great Britain, with its former Scandinavian sources of newsprint shut off, is forced to get what it can across Atlantic shipping lanes, in such space as it available after movement of troops, arms and vital food supplies.

Newspapers now have just a shade more than 19 per cent of their normal supplies of paper.

As a result, British newspapers now run four, six or eight pages against their former average of 16 to 24 pages in standard-sized papers and 24 to 30 pages for tabloids. The Times, of London, is allowed to publish 10 pages four days a week and eight pages two days.

Not only are news columns slim—they were narrowed and smaller type adopted with the advent of rationing—but the number of papers printed has been cut sharply. The Daily Telegraph, for instance, lopped 210,000 subscribers from its former 880,000 circulation.

A person has to put his name on a long waiting list to apply for a home-delivered paper, and when he finally gets one will be asked to pass it along to his neighbor after he reads it.

Now, in a new form of curtailment, thinner paper has been decreed.

No newsprint has been brought to England since last November, and none is expected until July. Consumption, from reserves, is 4,250 tons weekly in the aggregate, and by June 30 those reserves will be down to 68,000 tons or 16 weeks' supply. For 1942, with a aggregate ration of 4,430 tons a week, 120,000 tons of newsprint and enough pulp for 100,000 tons more were imported. To the British-processed paper was added 15 per cent reclaimed paper.

Britain has 93 afternoon newspapers, 47 morning papers, 17 Sunday papers and 1,341 weeklies.

Morning papers are permitted to use 40 per cent of their space for advertisements, afternoon 45 per cent and weeklies 55 per cent. The Times fills its quota, other London papers turn away advertisements to give news 75 to 83 per cent of the space, although outside papers use their limit, and still can't fill the demand.

The cost increases in dollars are along this line: prewar charges of one paper were $5,600 for the full front page, $4,500 for an inside page. Now one-eighth of the front page—largest "ad" acceptable—is $1,320 and an inside one-eighth page $790. Classified rates also are high.

These increased rates, together with certain other wartime compensations, have helped British newspapers make profits estimated to be up at least 25 per cent from prewar times.

Alcoholic Control Plan Is Studied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—A proposal for a New York information center for alcoholics was approved at a conference of 200 doctors, social workers, liquor industry representatives, state alcoholic beverage control administrators, temperance workers, clergymen, and others at the Commodore Hotel here, under the sponsorship of the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol. The conference also approved a plan for a New York clinic for alcoholics and a proposal for the establishment of hospitals and clinics in all parts of the country.

The proposed informoation center recommended would be located near Grand Central Station, would provide without charge information regarding alcoholism and its treatment to alcoholics and all persons who have a problem connected with the use of alcohol. Attendants on duty would provide information, including lists of hospitals and private medical practitioners, competent to treat alcoholism.

Speakers at the Conference stressed that many foreign countries had established institutions devoted exclusively to the treatmetn of alcoholism and that the United States was very backward in this respect.

The reported that Sweden, before the war, had 10 such hospitals; Switzerland 70 dispensaries where an alcoholic could go for free advice, and Holland, consultation bureaus in each of its larger towns. They declared that in most communities of this country the only public institutions willing to accept an alcoholic was the jail.

Six sessions of the Conference were held simultaneously to consider:

1. Research related to the treatment of alcoholism.
2. Problems of the family doctor, the clergyman and the layman in dealing with the alcoholic.
3. Treatment of alcoholism.
4. Alcoholism as a public health
5. Problem of alcoholism in penal problem.

institutions.

6. The social workers and the alcoholic.

Setting up a national committee of social workers to develop the possibilities of the help that social workers can give in handling alcoholism was recommended by the panel on the social worker and the alcoholic. The panel voted to ask the Research Council to initiate such a national organization for study, the first ever undertaken by social workers. The plan was offered by Miss Sybil M. Baker a member of the Board of the Washingtonian Hospital of Boston.

The Value of Religion

Rehabilitation that many alcoholics have obtained from religion was pointed out in this panel by Dr. Russell Sage Boles, Associate in Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. Much of the work for alcoholics, Dr. Boles said, seemed like building a house from the second story up. Not enough care was given to the foundation.

A religious and spiritual foundation needed to be laid wherever possible, he declared, to provide something beyond the personal, so as to give the patient a spiritual background when contacts are terminated with the doctors and social workers.

As to the proposal of the first public clinic for the treatment of alcoholism in New York City, the Research Council and one of the medical schools of New York are working out this plan for one of the large hospitals. The clinic will be staffed with doctors, psychiatrists and social workers. Treatment can be free, but is not intended to cover the "down and out" class, participants in the conference said.

Dr. I. Ogden Woodruff, Chirman of the Board of Research Council, emphasized that theCouncil was not a prohibition organization, adding that its interest was in "securing the facts through research and in the development of various Measures for the reduction of chronic alcoholism." The Council, he explained, is supported by individuals and organizations representing various and opposing points of view regarding the use of alcohol.

Dr. Anton J. Carlson, Professor Emeritus of Physiology at the University of Chicago and President of the Council, presided at the luncheon session.

The Conference was sponsored by the Academy of edicine; the Alcoholic Foundation; Allied Liquor Industries; Conference of Alcoholic Beverage Industries; New Jersey Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control; Greater New York Federation of Churches; edical Society of the County of New York; New York State Hospital Association; New York State Psychiatric Institute; New York University School of Medicine; Osborne Association; Public Health Association of New York City.

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, President of the New York State Women's Christian Temperance Union, who attended the Council meeting, deplored that its deliberations were "limited to discussion of cure of alcoholism and not its prevention."

Temperance leaders, reviewing the history of the organization, recalled that when it was first formed about five years ago, invitations had been sent to temperance organizations to join in supporting the Council. Dry forces turned down the offer. They reported that the Council receives its money from the liquor interests and grants from research foundations.

Resettling of Farm Workers Frustrated by Lack of Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—The Administration's proposal to alleviate the farm manpower shortage by moving 50,000 families from sub-marginal lands to productive areas where the men-folk could work as year-round hired hands has been stymied by Congress' refusal thus far to vote funds to the Farm Security Administration.

Only 2,795 workers have been resettled since the FSA inaugurated its program last November; of these 45 have gone to New England and 440 to the Middle Atlantic States. Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin absorbed 409, while other regions of the Middle West accounted for 1,361. The South took 127 and the Northwest and Far West 413.

The Department of Agriculture asked Congress for $65,000,000 for its farm labor program this year, a portion of which was to be used by the FSA for its twin projects—first, resettling year-round farm workers and, second, providing seasonal labor for harvesting sugar beets in Michigan, tomatoes in New Jersey and similar seasonal crops.

No Money for FSA

The House thus far has appropriated $26,100,000 for farm labor but has specifically excluded the Farm Security Administration from any share in this fund. The bulk will go to the farm extension services under which county agents and similar local assistance is rendered farmers and local recruiting of seasonal farm labor, such as the signing of city dwellers for vacation work, is managed.

The Farm Security Administration has been operating thus far on $4,500,000 allocated from the President's emergency fund. Until Congress makes up its mind, the FSA intends to continue moving as many families as possible from arid highlands and unproductive bottom lands throughout the United States and settling them where the need for hired help is great.

If Congress declines to provide new funds for the FSA program, it will abide by this expression of the national will and shut up shop. If Congress eventually allocates money, it will continue its effort to locate, train and resettle farm workers who are not contributing materially to the nation's victory food drive.

Accomplishments to Date

The FSA has recruited its families from small-acreage farms for the most part, where farmers have had difficulty producing sufficient food for their own consumption. Families have been moved out of the Southern Appalachian highlands of West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky. They have been moved from the arid bottom lands of Southern Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, and resettled in the northern sections of those states. They have been transported from the cut-over sections of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota to more productive lands.

Many of those sent to New England have been located on dairy farms, while others have found year-round employment on poultry and livestock farms and in the truck gardens of New Jersey. In each case they have contributed to alleviating the farm labor shortage.

FSA officials maintain that this work will halt if funds are not allocated, arguing that other agencies within the Department of Agriculture either are not equipped to do the job or are subject to local influences interested in the maintenance of labor surpluses in the submarginal areas as a source of cheap labor.

Ignorance of History Stirs Senator to Ask for Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—The American public, frequent maligners of their Congress, had the tables turned on them yesterday when Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, rose up and asked an investigation of history teaching, declaring that Congress cannot legislate wisely for a people so ignorant of its own history.

The Pennsylvania Senator was referring to results of a history questionnaire prepared by Hugh Russell Fraser, of the Office of Education and Dr. Allan Nevins, professor of American History at Columbia University, and submitted to 7,000 freshmen in 36 institutions by the New York Times.

Twenty-five per cent of the students did not know that Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States during the Civil War. Thirty per cent did not know that Woodrow Wilson was President during World War I.

Only 22 per cent had mastered enough history in their high school days to identify two contributions made by Lincoln to this century. Only 16 per cent were familiar with the contributions made by Thomas Jefferson.

A student from a Western university declared that Theodore Roosevelt's greatest contribution to the United States was that "he collected large quantities of animal heads."

"How," asked Senator Guffey, "can we deal with farm legislation if we do not link present emergencies with a long chain of facts stretching back through the first World War, to populism and free silver, to free land and slavery, back to debt and taxes, including facts relative to Shay's Rebellion, and beyond?"

Senator Guffey's resolution referred to the Senate Committee on Education and labor instructs that committee to "study ways and means by which the Federal Government may most effectively promote a more thorough study of the history of the United States."

The committee would be authorized to sit at various places throughout the United States and would submit a report to the Senate "as soon as practicable."

The Committee already has before it a National Education Association bill authorizing a $300,000,000 appropriation to be used toward equalizing educational opportunity in public schools, but this bill specifically provides that the Federal Government shall have nothing to do with curriculum.

Chief purpose of the Senate in tackling the history-teaching problem is to awaken public opinion and set educators to revising their methods of teaching.

Mr. Fraser's records, quoted in the Senate, show that the study of American History is not required for graduation in 82 per cent of the nation's colleges, that 72 per cent do not require it for entrance, that only eight per cent of the college freshmen classes were studying it, although 30 per cent were enrolled in European history, and that in 48 per cent of the teachers' colleges a study of American history is not required for graduation.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 2,000,000
Previous day's sales 2,463,000
1943 volume to date 88,811,990
1942 volume to date 30,664,667

Average Price of 80 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	49.8	Prev. day	49.8
Month ago	46.1	Year ago	41.0
1943 high	49.8	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab .60e	1	62½	62½	62½	
Abbott L pf 4	† 30	111¾	111¼	111¼	
Acme Steel (3)	2	50½	50¼	50½	+ ½
Adams Exp 1.45e	42	13	12½	12¾	— ¼
Addressograph (1)	3	20	19¾	19¾	— ½
Air Reduction (1a)	19	44½	42¾	43¾	—1⅝
Alaska Juneau	96	6⅞	6½	6¾	— ⅛
Alb&Susq (7½)	† 20	100	100	100	
Allegheny Corp	95	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Allegheny pf vo	21	17¼	16½	16⅞	—1
Allegheny pf 5.50	52	17⅜	16¼	17¼	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	9	34½	33	34½	— ⅛
Allen Indust (3a)	4	9⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Allied Chem & Dye 6	3	157	155¾	157	— ½
Allied Mills (1e)	21	21	19⅞	20¾	
Allied Strs (.30g)	59	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	34	36	35⅜	35½	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem (1½g)	1	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Amal Leath	7	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	2	78½	78¼	78¼	— ¼
Am Ag Chem 1.20	4	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
Am Airlines (1½e)	12	63½	62	63½	— ½
Am Bank Note ¼e	14	16⅞	16½	16½	— ½
Am Bk N pf (3)	† 50	56	56	56	— ½
Am Bosch (½e)	28	8½	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
Am Brake Shoe 1½e	2	38	37¼	37¼	— ¾
Am Br S pf 5½	† 20	130	130	130	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	119	7	6½	6⅞	
Am Can (3)	8	79¾	75½	79½	—1½
Am Can pf (7)	† 3	175	174½	174½	— ½
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	42	34⅞	34	34⅞	— ⅛
Am C&F pf 8.25g	1	69	69	69	
Am Ch&Cable ½e	15	24¼	24	24⅛	— ⅛
Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	70	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
Am Chicle (4a)	90	109½	109	109½	+ ¾
Am Colortype .15g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Am Crys Sug ½e	28	16¾	16½	16¾	
Am Distill	5	21¼	20½	21	— ½
Am Encaustic Til	6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—1
Am Export (1½g)	4	27¾	26½	26½	
Am & For Powe	52	4½	4	4⅜	
Am&FP $6pf ¾ak	4	61	60	61	—2
Am&FP $7pf ⅞g	8	68⅞	67	68¾	+ ⅛
Am & F P 2 pf	250	15¼	13⅞	15	+ ⅛
Am Home P (2.40)	5	62½	62	62	— ¼
Am-Hawaii SS ½e	12	35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
Am Hide&Leather	6	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Am Ice	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Am Ice pf (1½e)	5	44	43	43	—2
Am Internat (¼g)	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	23	14⅝	13¾	14½	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 3¾ak	6	57	56½	56½	— ⅜
Am M&Feb (.20g)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Am M&Met (¼g)	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	26	27⅛	26	27	+ ⅛
Am M 6% pf 6	† 10	118	118	118	—1
Am News 1.80	† 2	30⅝	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	27	2¼	2	2¼	
Am P & L $6 pf	61	30⅜	27½	30¼	+2¼
Am P & L $7 pf	50	26¾	24	26⅝	+1⅝
Am P & L $5 pf	30	25⅜	23¾	25⅛	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .15e	167	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
Am R&S S pf 7	† 30	167½	167½	167½	
Am Roll Mill .20e	56	15	14⅜	14¾	— ¾
Am R M pf 4½	† 20	64⅞	64½	64⅞	+ ⅛
Am Safety Raz ½g	3	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Am Seating (1e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Am Ship Bl 1q	† 370	32¾	32	32	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	37	47½	46¾	47	
Am Sm & R pf 7	† 40	151¾	150¾	150¾	—1
Am Snuff Co 1.20e	1	45	45	45	
Am Snuff pf 6	† 10	151	151	151	
Am Sti Fdrs ½g	13	26⅜	25⅝	26	— ⅜
Am Stores ½g	7	14	13½	14	+ ¼
Am Stove (.30g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Am Sug Ref 1½g	13	45⅞	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf (7)	2	100¼	100⅛	100¼	
Am Sum Tob ½g	3	26¼	25½	25½	— ¾
Am Tel&Tel (9)	22	144	143¼	143⅝	— ½
Am Tobacco (3a)	9	52⅞	52¼	52¾	— ⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	7	53¾	53¼	53⅜	— ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	† 80	138	138	138	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	51	10⅝	10	10½	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1½g)	16	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	+ ⅛
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	117¾	117¼	117¼	+ ¼
Am Water Works	235	7⅛	6¼	7	+ ¾
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	1	72	72	72	+ ¾
Am Woolen	4	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
Am Wool pf(2k)	4	69	68½	69	+ ¼
Am Zinc L & S	74	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
Anaconda Cop ½e	226	31¾	30¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ¾ag	† 7	29¾	28	29¾	+1⅛
Anchor Hock .15g	2	20	19⅞	20	
Andes Cop (1½g)	4	14½	12¾	14½	+ ½
A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-Mi (1½g)	1	40	40	40	— ¼
Armour Illinois	242	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Armour Ill pr	5	58⅞	58⅜	58⅞	— ⅞
Armour Ill pf	†110	60½	60	60	
Armstrong Ck ¾ag	5	35½	35	35½	
Arnold Const ¼g	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .10g	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	15	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
Assoc Inv pf (5)	†180	102½	102	102½	+ ½
Atch T&SF (3g)	66	57¼	56	57¼	— ⅛
Atch T&SF pf (5)	3	78⅜	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line 2e	37	35	33⅜	34¼	— ⅞
Atl G&W Indies 3e	3	29¾	29	29¾	—1⅛
Atl G&W In pf 5e	1	56	56	56	—1½
Atl Refining (.15e)	24	24½	23¾	24	
Atl Refin pf 4	† 70	110	110	110	
Atlas Corp (½ag)	17	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	— ⅜
Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51¾	51½	51½	— ¼
Atlas Powd ¾ag	† 290	62¾	61½	62	— ¼
Atlas Tack (1½g)	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Austin Nichols	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Aviation Co (¼ae)	504	6¼	5⅝	6	+ ¼
Bald Loco ct (1e)	54	17½	16½	17	— ½
Balt & Ohio	200	10	9⅜	9⅞	
Balt & Ohio pr	74	14½	12¾	13¾	— ¼
Bangor & Ar	1	11¾	11	11	— ½
Bang&A pf 2½ak	†140	51	50	50½	— ½
Barber Asphalt	70	18⅜	17⅛	18½	+1
Barker Bros	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	28	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	14	15¼	18¾	19	— ½
Bavk Cigar (1½g)	1	26½	26½	26½	
Beatrice Cream 1a	3	28	28	28	
Beech-Nut P (4)	1	102	102	102	
Bell Aircraft (2e)	27	18⅝	17¾	18⅝	— ⅜
Bendix Aviat (¾ag)	14	39⅜	38½	39	— ½
Benet Ind Ln .30e	16	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	2	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Beth & Co (1.60a)	1	29	29	29	— ½
Beth Steel (1½ag)	29	69	67⅝	67⅞	— ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	116	115¾	116	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf ½ag	2	34	33¼	33¼	—1¼
Black & Deck 1.60	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	32	9⅛	8⅝	9	— ⅛
Bloomingd .40g	† 30	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Boeing Airp 1g	37	18⅜	17¼	18¼	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	54	52½	53½	
Bon Ami B 2½	† 30	46½	46½	46½	
Bond Stores(1.60)	8	22½	22	22½	+ ¼
Borden Co (1.30g)	35	26¼	25⅞	26	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	24	32	31⅜	31½	— ½
Boston & Maine	7	6	5½	5½	— ⅛
Bower Roll B ½ag	3	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
Bridgeport Br ¼e	16	12⅜	12¼	12¾	
Briggs Mfg (2)	22	73⅜	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	42	42	42	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr	12	1¼	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ag	3	13½	13¼	13½	
Brunsw-Balke ¼ag	5	17¾	17	17	— ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie ½ag	32	9⅝	9¼	9½	
Bucy-E 7%pf 7	† 10	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	— ⅜
Budd Mfg	31	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	†110	102	10	98½	100
Budd Wheel (1e)	19	10⅜	10	10⅛	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge .45g	2	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1½g)	11	28	27¼	28	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	3	33¾	33	33	+1
Burling Mills .35e	27	26	25½	25¾	— ⅛
Burr Add M (.60)	24	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	10	5⅜	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Bush Term of 6	† 20	58⅝	58½	58½	
Bush T B pf 3½	†120	34½	34	34	— ⅝
Butler Bros .30g	2	8¾	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	24½	24½	24½	
Butte C&Z (1½g)	201	5⅛	4½	5	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	14	16¼	15⅛	15¾	— ⅛
Byers pf 5.42g	† 1	P3	P3	P3	— ¼
Byron Jack (½ag)	2	21¾	21½	21½	— ½
Calif Pack 1½	† 9	28½	28¼	28½	— ⅜
Calumet&Hec ¼ag	17	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
Calumet&Mac ¼ag	104	9¼	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Calumet&Ariz 1g	25	19¾	19½	19¾	— ¼
Campbell Wy ¼ag	21	21	19¾	21	+ ⅞
Can Dry Gin (.60)	39	21	19¾	21	+ ⅞
Can Pacific	167	11	10¼	10⅞	
Capital Adm A	2	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
Carbenter Sti ¼ag	3	20½	20	20	— ½
Carriers&Gen (.20)	4	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Case (J I) Co (3g)	4	108¾	107	107	—2¾
Case (JI) pf 7	† 10	138	128	128	
Caterpil Tract (2)	9	47½	47	47½	+ ½
Celanese Corp 1½g	9	34	33½	33¾	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf	30	11	10⅞	11	
Celanese pf pf 4	† 10	122¾	122¼	122¾	— ¼
Celotex Corp (1½)	15	14¾	14½	14¾	
Cent Aguirre 1½g	† 10	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
Cent Fdry (.10g)	19	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Cent RR N J	31	12¾	11½	11¾	— ⅛
Cent Vict Sug ½ag	2	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
Century Rib Mls	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	20	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	+ ½
Certain-teed Prod	18	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Cert-teed 6%pf	† 77	55¾	57	59	— ⅛
Chain Belt (1½g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ½
Champ P&F ¼ag	10	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅛
Champ P&F pf 6	† 10	103½	103½	10.½	+ ⅛
Checker Cab	6	18¼	18	18¼	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	29	44½	43⅝	43⅞	
Ch & E Ill	33	1¾	7⅛	8	— ⅛
Ch & E Ill A .5%	10	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
Chi Great West	41	5⅞	5½	5¾	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf ½ak	10	17	16½	16¾	— ⅛
Chi Mail Order ½e	25	13	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	20	21½	20⅞	21	— ½
Ch Pn T p pf2½	† 60	51¾	51	51¾	
Chi Rk Is & Pac	10	11	¾	¾	— ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	2	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Chi R I 7% pf	12	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	
Chickasha Cot Of	1	16	16	16	— ½
Chiles Co	15	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp ¾ag	16	75¾	74½	74½	—1½
Cities Service	19	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
City Investing	† 10	42	42	42	
City Stores	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Clark Equip (¾ag)	4	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
Clev E Il pf 4½	† 10	111	111	111	+ ½
Clev Gr Br pf(5)	† 5	104½	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Climax Mol 1.20e	10	47⅞	47	47½	+ ⅛
Cluett Peabody ½e	2	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ½
Cluett Pea pf 7	† 4	146	146	146	
Coca-Cola (3)	3	99	99	99	
Coca-Cola A (3)	20	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ¾
Colgate-Palm-P ½	16	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Colg-P pf 4½	†170	106½	106	106½	+ ¼
Collins & Aik	6	24½	24	24½	— ⅛
Col & South	†450	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ¾
Col & Sou 1 pf	† 90	11½	10¾	10¾	— ¾
Col & Sou 2pf	† 10	11	11	11	— ½
Co Fuel & Ir ½ag	4	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ½
Colum Br A (.30g)	18	20½	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
Colum Br B (.30g)	2	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
Colum G & El	234	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf &	5	59¼	56½	59¼	
Col G&E5%pf5	† 40	56	56	56	+1½
Colum Carbon (4)	3	51	51	51	
Colum Pict (½e)	5	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
Coms Credit (3)	6	36½	35½	5¾	—1
Coml Invest Tr (3)	15	39	38¾	38½	— ¾
Com I T cv pf 4½	40	110½	110	110½	+ ½
Coml Solvents .60e	43	14¾	14½	14¼	— ¼
Com'with & South	73	¾	¾	11	— ⅛
Comw & Sou pf	36	51¾	50	51¾	+2
Com'wlth Ed .70g	30	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	13	21½	21⅛	21⅜	— ¼
Con C or pf 6½	† 30	101	101	101	+ ¼
Cons Copperm .45e	143	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edison (1.60)	107	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	6	97	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅜
Consol Film Ind	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Cons Film i pf ½ak	7	15	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Consol Oil (⅜g)	291	11	10	11	+ ¾
Cons Vultee	57	20¾	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	3	26¼	26	26¼	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
Consolodation Coal	13	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
Consolodation Cl pf	2	59¾	59¾	59¾	—1¾
Consum Pwr 4½%	†160	56½	54⅜	56½	+ ½
Container Corp ¼ag	15	21¾	21	21¼	— ⅛
Cont Baking ½g	47	8¾	7⅝	8	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf (8)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¾
Cont Can (1½g)	19	32⅜	32	32	— ¼
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	47½	47¼	47½	— ⅛
Cont Diam Fib ½e	15	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ¾
Cont Motors (.15g)	386	6¾	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	16	34½	34¼	34½	— ¼
Cont Steel (½ag)	1	25	25	25	— ½
Copperweld Stl .80	5	14½	14½	14⅜	— ¾
Cop'weld S pf 2½	20	48¾	48¼	48¾	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	†520	47	46	46½	— ¼
Corn Products 2.60	16	56	55¼	55¾	+ ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	† 3	178½	178½	178½	—1
Cotv Inc (1¼e)	2	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
Coty International	2	1½	1⅜	1½	
Crane Co (1e)	25	19	18½	18½	— ½
Crane cv pf 5	†170	103	103	103	+ ¼
Cream of Wh (¾ag)	5	22¼	22	22	— ¼
Crosley Corp ¼ag	16	16¾	15¾	16½	— ½
Crown C&S ½ag	14	25⅛	24½	24¾	— ⅜
Crown Zellerb (1)	5	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅜
Crucible Steel (2e)	14	37¾	36½	37	— ⅝
Crucible Stl pf (5)	3	81	80¼	80½	—1
Cub-Am Sug (¾e)	26	10¼	9½	9¾	— ¼
Cudahy Pack	13	15⅛	18¾	19	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	75	3⅞	3½	3⅞	
Curtis Pub pf	† 10	71⅛	69	71⅛	
Curtis P pr pf ¾ak	6	34	31¾	34	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	148	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½e	4	24¼	24	24	+ ⅛
Cush 7%pf3½k	† 10	100	100	100	+1
Cutler-Hammer ½ag	7	20½	20⅛	20½	— ¼
Davega Stores ½e	2	6½	6¼	6½	
Davis Ch .60e	16	17¼	16	16⅞	— ⅜
Dayt P&Lpf4½	† 5	111½	111	111	— ½
Decca Records (1)	6	14½	14¾	14½	— ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	22	34¼	33¾	33⅝	— ⅝
Deere pf 1.40	6	33½	33	33½	+ ½
Del & Hudson	64	17	15¼	16⅜	
Del Lack & West	12	8⅜	7¾	8	— ¼
Den & R G W pf	265	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Detroit Ed (.60g)	27	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	† 90	25	25	25	— ½
Diamond M 1½	6	32	32	32	
Diam Mat pf 2½	5	38⅛	38	38	— ⅛
Diamt Motor 1½g	12	16	15	16	
Dist Co-S (h2.22)	28	30¼	29¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Dixie-Vortex (1½g)	4	13⅛	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Dixie-Vo-A 2½	† 1	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Doehler Die C ⅜ag	6	26¼	26⅞	26	
Dom Mines h.80g	22	23	22	23	+ ⅞
Douglas Airc (5e)	10	68¾	67	68½	+ ¼
Dow Chem (3)	1	140	140	140	
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	8	26	25¼	26	
Drug Inc (2)	24	16⅝	15¾	16½	— ¾
Duplan Corp (.90e)	4	7	6¾	7	— ⅛
du Pont deN (1g)	7	145	143½	144	—1
du Pont pf (4½)	1	127¼	127¼	127¼	
Eastern Air Lines	17	38⅝	37¾	38⅝	+ ⅜
Eastern Roll Mill	25	7⅝	7	7½	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	8	161	160¼	160½	—1
Eaton Mfg (3)	7	40⅝	40	40	—1
Edis Bros Stri .80	1	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
El & Mus Ind .06g	12	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½ag	9	37	36⅜	37	— ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	41	13⅝	13½	13½	
El Power & Lt	40	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	7	44¾	42½	44¼	+ ¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	34	49¾	48	49¾	+ ¼
El Storage Bat (2)	4	39	38¼	38¼	— ½
El Pase N G 2.40	2	29½	29¼	29¼	— ½
Emp Pub Service	75	6¼	5½	6⅛	
Eng P S 5 pf 5	†163	73¾	73	73¾	+ ¾
Eng PS$5½pf5½	†180	73¾	73	73	
Laut Office Bldg	16	1⅜	¾	1⅛	— ⅛
Erie Railroad (1e)	46	15¼	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Erie Railroad ct 1e	154	14½	13½	14¼	— ⅛
Erie Rail pf A (5)	6	49¾	49⅛	49¾	— ⅛
Eureka V Cl ½ag	10	7½	6¾	7	— ⅛
Evans Products	11	10	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	6	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
Fairbanks Mor (1)	7	41	40½	40¾	— ⅜
Fajardo Sugar (2)	19	24½	23½	23¾	— ⅛
Fed Lt&Tract ¼e	5	12	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
Fed Lt&T pf 6	† 70	97	96	97	+ ½
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	8	25½	23¾	25⅜	— ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .10a	13	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Fed D Str pf 4½	† 60	60	60	60	—1
Ferro Enam	4	14½	14½	14¼	— ¼
Fid P Fire Ins ¾ag	5	48¼	48	48¼	
Firestone T&R ¾ag	23	34¼	33⅞	34	
Firestone T&R pf 6	2	106½	106¼	106¼	— ⅛
First Nat Stors 2½	2	37¼	37	37¼	— ⅛
Flintkote (¼ag)	6	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Florence Stove ½ag	1	31¾	31	31	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	6	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅜
Follows Stl pf	†220	41½	40	40	—1¾
Food Fair Stores 1	8	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Food Mach .50e	3	48	47	48	+1½
Foster Wheeler	24	16⅝	15¾	16½	— ⅜
Fox W & pf 1¼	† 10	19½	19½	19½	
Francisco Sugar	9	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	9	35⅞	35½	35½	— ⅜
Fruehauf Trail 40	3	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Fruehauf T pf 5	† 8	58½	57½	57½	—1
Gabriel Co .10e	5	4	3⅞	4	
Gair (Rob) (1½g)	6	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	29	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Gaylord Cont ¼ag	4	13⅞	12¾	13¼	— ⅜
Gaylord C pf 2¾k	10	53	53	53	— ½
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Gen Am Trans (2a)	4	43½	43¼	43½	— ⅛
Gen Baking .50e	47	8¾	8½	8¾	— ¼
Gen Bronze	17	7¼	6¾	7	
Gen Cable A	4	15	14¼	15	
Gen Cable pf 3½a	†180	83	82½	83	+ ¼
Gen Cig pf (7)	† 30	142½	142	142	—1
Gen Elec (1.40)	56	37⅜	36½	37	— ⅛
Gen Foods (.40g)	7	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½a	†122	116	115¼	115½	— ¼
Gen G&E A	58	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Gen G&E cv pf	† 40	105	104½	104½	— ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	24	88	88	88	
Gen Mills 5pf 5	† 1	131	131	131	
Gen Motors ⅓g	81	51¼	50	51	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	4	125¾	128¾	129	—2⅛
Gen Out Adv .20e	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gen Out Adv A 3e	6	25	24	24	—1⅛
Gen Prec Eq (¼ag)	12	40⅝	40¼	40⅜	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10g	8	7	6⅞	7	
Gen Pub Service	34	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Ry Signal ¼e	7

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices — Prices to 2:55

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
40	Acme Wire (¼g)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
900	Aero Sup B (.10g)	8⅛	8	8
500	Ainsworth (¼g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Air Assoc (⅛g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Aire Access (¼e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Air-Way ElAp (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
30	Tia Gi Sou (6e)	82	82	82
50	Allied Prod (2)	27½	27½	27½
35	Allied Prod A (1¾)	27½	27½	27½
850	Alum Ltd (h8a)	117½	116¾	117½
400	Alum Co Am (1g)	126	126	125
250	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111¾	111	111¾
50	Alum Ind (.60)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
700	Am Box Brd (¼e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
50	Am CP&LA (⅜g)	31	31	31
100	AmCP&LA new(.34g)	29½	29½	29½
200	Am Cit P&LB	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1100	Am Cyan B (.60)	40	38⅝	39¼
10900	Am & Fgn P war	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Am Fork&Hse (⅛g)	15½	15½	15½
2000	Am Gas&El (1.80)	24½	24	24⅝
100	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	106	106	106
100	Am Ge (.15e)	5½	5½	5½
25	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	35½	35½	35½
50	Am Hard Rub (⅛g)	18	18	18
2100	Am Light&T (1.20)	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝
25	Am Mfg (⅛g)	34	34	34
1900	Am Maracaibo	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Am Meter ⅛g	24½	24	24
50	Am Pot & Ch (1½e)	56½	56½	56½
600	Am Republics (.35e)	10⅜	10	10⅜
1600	Am Superpow	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	79¼	79¼	79¼
3200	Am Superpow pf	10⅜	9¾	10¼
300	Am Writ Pap	4½	4⅜	4⅜
100	Apex Elec Mfg (⅛g)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
70	AppalElPow pf(4½)	104	104	104
300	Ark Nat Gas	3	2⅞	2⅞
3000	Ork Nat Gas A	3⅛	3	3⅛
1000	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	10	9⅞	10
1500	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6	6	6
1100	Atlantic C Fish	6	5⅝	5⅝
25	Atl Cst L Co (2½e)	37	37	37
2800	Atlas Corp war	1½	1⅜	1½
300	Atlas D Forge (1e)	8⅝	8½	8½
100	Avery & Sons (½e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
330	Axton-Fish A	69	66½	69
400	Babcock & W (¼g)	23½	23½	23½
200	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	33⅜	33	33
2500	Baldwin Loco war	5½	5⅛	5⅜
8400	Barium Stk Stl	2½	2½	2½
100	Barl & Seel A (1.20)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
8200	Beech Airc (1e)	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
900	Bellanca Airc	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜
300	Berk & Gay Furn	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Birds S Fdy (1)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1100	Blis (E W) (2)	16	15⅝	16
500	Blue Ridge	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	43	43	43
200	Boston Edison	11	11	11
10	Bohack(HC)1pf (1k)	48	48	48
50	Bone Cerym (2½e)	27	27	27
100	Bourjois (⅜e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	Bowm-Bilt H 1pf	2½	7	7½
1700	Bras Tr L&P (h1e)	17	16⅝	16⅞
500	Breeze Corp (1½e)	10½	10⅛	10¼
3600	Brewst Aero	6⅜	6	6⅛
800	Bridgpt Mach	4½	4¼	4⅜
100	Brill A	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
25	Brill pf	62	62	62
300	Brown P&W (.10e)	3½	3	3⅛
200	Brown P&WA (1k)	13¼	13¼	13¼
1400	Brown-F Dist	14	13½	13⅝
100	Brown Rubber	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	Buckeye P L (.20g)	9¾	9½	9⅝
1100	Buf N&EP pf	14½	14½	14½
400	Buf N&EP 5pf	91¼	91	91
900	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12	12	12
900	Burry Biscuit	2⅛	2	2⅛
100	Butler, P H	4	4	4
700	Cal El Pow	4¾	4½	4⅝
1000	Callitte Tung (.10g)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
8700	Can Macaroni	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100	Carman B	6½	6½	6½
75	Carnation (1a)	41¾	41¾	41¾
10	Caro P&L 37 pf	111	111	111
1400	Carrier Corp	13⅛	12¾	13
400	Catalin Ab (.10e)	4	3¾	3¾
1800	Cen & SW Ut	⅜	⅜	⅜
10	CenNYPow pf (5)	92	92	92
200	CenOhio Stl (.35g)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
1200	Cessna Airc (1e)	10⅛	9¾	9¾
400	Colon Develop	2⅝	2½	2½
600	Colonial Airl	6⅛	6	6⅛
1800	Colo Fuel&I war	3¾	3½	3⅝
150	Colum G&E pf (5)	43½	42¾	42⅞
150	Comm P Svc (1.60)	18⅝	18½	18½
500	Cons Biscuit (.40)	4	4	4
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	60¾	60½	60¾
1100	Cons Gas Ut	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
100	Cons ng &S(hIa)	40½	40½	40½
300	Cons Ret Strs (.35e)	5	4⅞	4⅞
100	Cons Royalty (.20)	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Cons StlCorp(¼G)	8⅛	8¼	8¼
10	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	85½	85½	85½
800	Cont Roll&Stl (½G)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100	Cook Pt&V (.80)	10½	10½	10½
500	Cooper-Bess (½G)	14½	14⅛	14¼
100	Coop-B pr pf (3)	41	41	41
900	Copper Range (¾e)	* 7⅞	7	7¼
1200	Cornuc G in	5-16	5-16	5-16
40	Cor&Rey pf 4½K	86	84	84
600	Cosden Petro	1¾	1¾	1¾
2300	Creole Pet (½a)	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞
100	C W Liquia)	10½	10½	10½
100	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Crowley Milner	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Crown Drug (.05g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Crystal Oil Ref	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Crystal Oil R pf	7	7	7
2600	CubanAtl Sug(2½e)	14¾	14½	14¾
200	Darby Pet (¼g)	14	14	14
70	Dayton Rub A	32½	32	32½
200	Delay Stra	4¾	4¾	4¾
30	Dennison M deb	110	110	110
100	Det Gask ¾ Mfg	13	13	13
200	Det Mich Stove	3½	3½	3½
200	Diveo Twin Trk	4½	4¼	4½
100	Domin Stl & Coal	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50	Draper Corp (3)	65½	56½	65½
300	Duro-Test (.05g)	1½	1½	1½
100	Duval Tex Sul (¼g)	11½	11½	11½
700	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	10⅜	10¼	10⅝
200	East Gas & F	2	2	2
775	East G & F 6 pf	33	32½	33
25	East G&Fprpf (4½)	59	59	59
25	East Mall Iron ½g	24½	24½	24½
75	East Sta pf B	17½	17½	17½
30	East Sug Ass pf 1¼k	38½	38½	38½
100	Easy Wash MB (¾e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
437	El Bond & Sh	5¾	4¾	5¾
1900	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	62½	61¾	61¾
200	El Bd&Sh $6 pf (5)	58	58	58
500	El P&L 2 pf A	20	19	20
100	El P&L war	¾	¾	¾
100	Electrographic	7½	7½	7½
2500	Emerson El (.10g)	7½	7¼	7¼
4500	Equity Corp	1⅜	1½	1⅜
200	EquityCrpCfpf(1¼e)	3½	3⅝	3½
600	Esquire Inc (.30g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Everhard Inc	14½	14½	14⅝
500	Fairchild Av (1e)	10⅝	9⅞	10
700	Fairchild Eng&Air	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Falstaff Brew (.40)	8½	8¼	8¼
1700	Fansteel Met (¼e)	18	17⅝	18
300	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	86½	86½	86½
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	30½	30½	30½
900	FordMotLtd(.10Te)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Found Ind Eng	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	3¾	3½	3½
650	Fuller (GA) (2e)	14	12	14
200	Gellman Mfg (.10g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Gen Firepfg (¼g)	16	16	16
70	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	70	70	70
220	Gen Pub S pf	58	58	57
400	Gen Share	1⅝	1½	1½
110	Gen Share pf (6d)	71½	71	71
80	Gen W&G&S pf (3)	36¾	36¾	36¾
100	Gilbert (AC)	7½	7½	7½
1300	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	16½	15⅞	16½
325	GodchauxSug A(2g)	35½	35	35½
400	Godchaux Sug B	8⅞	8	8⅞
30	Godchaux S pf (7)	90	90	89
1100	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
1100	Gorh Inc A	2	2	2
100	Grand Rap V (.40)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Gray Mfg	8½	8½	8½
375	Gt Atl & P nv (1¼g)	80	78	80
30	Gt Nor Pap	33	33	33
300	Greenf T&D (1e)	9¼	9⅛	9¼
2800	Gulf Oil	45½	44½	45½
100	Hall Lamp (.30e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Hearn D Stre	3½	3¼	3¼
7100	Hecla Min (⅛g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	Hoe (R) & So A	21⅞	21	21
100	Heller (W.E.) (.40a)	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Helena Rubin	8¼	8⅛	8¼
1200	Holl C Gold (h.85)	9½	9⅜	9⅜
9000	Herden Chem rts	⅛	1-32	1-32
600	Heyden Chem new (	22⅜	21⅜	21⅝
100	Heller (W.E.) (.40a)	8¾	8½	8¾
100	Hormel & Co (2)	31½	31¼	31¼
450	Morn&Hard (1.60)	27¾	27½	27½
1800	Humble Oil (¼g)	77	76	77
800	Hum-Ross F (.075g)	5½	5	5
100	Huylers	1½	1½	1½
250	Huylers pf (1k)	14	14	14
1400	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	5½	5	5⅜
800	Ill Iowa Pow	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
500	Ill IowaPwpf (⅛k)	35	34½	34½
650	Ill Zinc (.65g)	16	15¾	15¾
1400	Imp Oil Ltd (h⅛)	13½	13¼	13½
150	Imp Tb Brit (.392g)	20	20	20
200	Imp Tb Can (h.40a)	10¼	10¼	10¼
60	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	104	103¾	104
25	Indus Finan pf	23	23	23
250	Ins Co N Am (2½)	78½	75	78
200	Int Cig Mch (.30g)	14½	14	14
300	Int Hyd-El pf	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
300	Int Indust	2⅞	2¾	2¾
800	Int Petrol (h1)	17¼	16⅞	17
100	Int Prod (¾e)	9	9	9
200	Int Util A	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1200	Int Util B	¼	¼	¼
100	Int Util pr pf (3½)	41	41	41
300	Inters Pw Del pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Iron Firemvtc(1.20)	17½	17½	17¼
300	Irving Air Ch (1)	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
500	Jacobs (F. L.)	5	4⅞	5
350	Ken-Rad'tEdLA (¾e)	14⅝	14	14
1400	Kingston Prod (.10)	3½	3	3½
200	Kirby Pet (.10e)	3⅝	3¾	3⅝

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Knott Corp (.30e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
140	Koppers Co pf (6)	99	98	99
190	Lack RR NJ	29¼	29	29
100	Lakey Fdy&M (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4000	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	8½	7¾	8
400	Leonard Oil Dev	⅜	?	⅜
100	Line Material (½e)	9½	9½	9½
200	Lit Bros	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
3200	Lone St Gas (.60e)	9½	8⅝	9
800	Long Is Ltg(8)	11	11	11
50	Long Is L pf	31	31	31
275	Long Is L pf B	28½	27⅝	28½
300	Loudon Pack	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
700	Louis L & E (.10g)	7	7¼	7¼
100	Marion Stl Shov	5½	5¼	5¼
200	Mass Util Asso	1½	1½	1½
100	Massey-Harris	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	McWill Dredg (¼g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
20	Mead John (3a)	141	141	141
100	Memph N Gas (.15e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Merritt-C & S	8½	8½	8½
500	Merritt-C&S war	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Mesabi Iron	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1200	Mich Bumper	¾	¾	¾
100	Mich Stl Tube	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
500	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
100	Micromat Hone (.20e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Mid St P A vtc (.45g)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
400	Mid St P B vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4900	MidWestCorp (.35e)	9	8½	8⅝
25	Midvale (½g)	33	33	33
100	Mid-West Abr	2	2	2
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Mid West Ref (.05g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Molybdenum (⅛g)	8¾	8¼	8¼
50	Monarch M T (¾g)	20¾	20¾	20¾
200	Monogram Pict	2	2	2
10	Montg Ward A(7)	167	167	167
250	Moody Invpt pf(3)	29½	28½	28½
1000	Mt City Cop (.10g)	2¾	2¼	2¼
300	Mount Prod (.60)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
50	Mount St Pow (1½)	16	16	16
100	Mur Oh Mfg (.30g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
50	MuskegPRing(¾g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Muskogee (⅜e)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
800	Nat Belias Hess	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Nat City Lines (1)	17¾	17¾	17¾
150	Nat City Lin pf (3)	48	48	48
400	Nat Cont (1)	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
1700	Nat Fuel G (1)	11¾	11⅜	11⅝
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	98½	98½	98½
100	Nat Sug Ref (½g)	18	18	18
1100	Nat Un Rad	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
10	Nebr Pow pf (7)	108	108	108
175	N E P A 6% (2k)	38½	37¾	38½
130	NewEngT&T (1½g)	100	100	100
200	New Idea Inc (.60)	17¼	17	17
500	N J Zinc (½g)	66	65	65
1000	N Mex & Ariz Ld	2⅜	2¼	2¼
200	NY & Hon Ros (½g)	23¼	23¼	23¼
70	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	101	101	101
10	NY Wat Svc pf	49	49	49
3700	Niag Hud Pow	2¾	2¼	2½
250	Niag Hud 1 pf	69½	68	68
1000	Niag Hud B war	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Niag Sh Md B (.15e)	6	6	6
300	Niles-Bem-P (½g)	12¼	12⅛	12¼
75	Nor Am L&P pf	60½	60⅜	60⅝
300	Nor AmRay A (½g)	27	26½	27
800	Nor Am Ut Sec	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1000	Nor Sta Pw A	6½	6¼	6½
4000	Ogden Corp	4½	4	4½
50	Ohio Pow pf) (4½)	113	113	113
300	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	19	19	19
150	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	49	49	49
100	Omar Inc (⅛e)	6	6	6
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
100	Pac G&E½spf (1¾)	30½	30½	30⅝
20	Pac Lig pf (5)	105	104½	104½
200	Pac Pub Svc2(.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
10700	Pantepec Oil Ven	5⅝	5	5⅜
300	Prkrsbrg R & R	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
140	Penin Tel A pf	32	32	32
1000	Pennroad (⅛e)	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
800	Pa-Cent Airl	12⅜	11¾	11¾
20	Pa P&L $8 pf (8)	88½	87¼	87¼
170	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	92½	92	92¼
150	Pa Wat & Pow (4)	55	54	54
25	Peperell	113	113	113
50	Perfect Circle	30¼	30¼	30¼
100	Pharis T&R (.30e)	5½	5½	5½
700	Phila Co	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Phillips Pkg (½e)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
5300	Phoenix Sec	17½	17¾	17¾
650	Phoen Sec pf	50½	50	50½
300	Pierce Govern (.90e)	9⅝	9⅝	9½
8500	Pioneer Gold	2	1⅞	2
700	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7½	7¼	7⅜
110	Pitts & Lake E(5½e)	58⅝	58½	58⅝
360	Pitts Pl Gl ¾g	96	96	96
4800	Polaris Mng (.03e)	1⅛	⅞	⅞
4000	Potrero Sugar	8⅜	7⅞	8
200	Powdr & Alex .15g	6¼	6¼	6¼
2000	Premier Gld (h.06)	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	Prod Corp	1	1	1
25	PugSdP&L5pf (5k)	109¾	109¾	109¾
400	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	54⅜	53⅜	54⅜
300	Pug Sd P&T (1¼e)	13⅜	13	13⅜
10	Quaker Oats (4)	90	90	90
5800	RKO opt war	1⅜	1¼	1¼
400	Raym Conc (1a)	17½	17¼	17½
600	Raytheon Mfg	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
200	Red Bank Oil	¾	¾	¾
100	Reed Roll Bit (.30g)	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
100	Reiter-Post	7-32	8-32	7-32
900	Republic Avia (¼g)	4½	4⅜	4⅜
200	Rheem Mfg (1)	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Richmond Rad	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Rio Grande Val G vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Roosevelt Fd (¼e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
700	Foot Pet	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Foot Pet pf (1k)	17½	17½	17½
400	Royal Type (1½g)	60	58	60
100	Ryan Aero (.55e)	4½	4½	4½
200	Ryan Cons Pet (.20e)	8½	8½	8½
200	Ryerson&Haynes	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	St Regis Pap	2¾	2¾	2¾
3300	Salt Dome Oil	5¾	5½	5⅝
1100	Samson Unit	1⅝	1½	1½
800	Schulte (DA)	1¼	1⅛	1¼
75	Schulte (DA) pf	33½	33	33½
200	Scovill Mfg (½g)	29¾	29¾	29¾
300	Scullin Stl	11⅝	11½	11½
400	Sec Corp Gen	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Seeman Bros	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Seiberling Rub	7⅞	7¼	7¼
700	Selected Indus	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Selected Ind cv	9	8	8
900	Shat-Denn	3½	3⅜	3⅜
25	Silex	13¼	13¼	13¼
20	Singer Mfg	238	238	238
200	Solar Aire	3¾	3⅝	3¾
900	Sonotone	3¾	3½	3½
100	Soss Mfg	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	So Coast	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	So Penn Oil (1..80)	46	45⅝	46
20	So Cal Ed pf (1½g)	42½	42½	42½
100	Sou Pipe L (.90e)	8¾	8⅝	8¾
100	Southl Royal (.40)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Spalding	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Stahl-Meyer	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Stand Brew	⅞	⅞	⅞
3000	Stand Capsl (¼e)	4¼	4	4
250	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	16½	16½	16½
200	St Oil Ky (1)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
700	St Pow&L pf	37⅝	33	37½
300	Stand Prod (.40e)	9½	9¾	9¾
200	Std Stl Sprg	34	33¼	33¾

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Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. Quotations are obtained between 12 noon and 2:30 p. m., and may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	6⅝	7⅝
American Barge Line Co	9½	10½
American Hardware Co	35⅝	37¾
American Manufacturing	33	38
American Manufac 1 pf	82½	..
American Wringer Co	5½	6
†Amoskeag Company	13¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	7½	..
Appleton Company	35¾	38½
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	49	51½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	34½	38½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1½	3
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14½	16½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	34½	36½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	103	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	14½	15⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	46½	..
Bird & Son Inc. 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	18½	20
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37½	39½
Brown Co	1.85	3.15
Brown Co pf	31½	33½
Campbell A S Co Inc.	5¼	6¼
Central Railway Signal A	35	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	36½	41½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15½	17¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	21¼	23
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25	27
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¾	25¾
Draper Corporation	68½	69½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	18½	19½
Eastern Corporation	6⅝	7½
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅜	21¼
Exolon Co	10½	9¾
Family Loan Society Inc	10½	11¾
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	28½
Food Fair Stores Inc	19½	20¾
Fruit of the Loom	19½	20¾
General Fire Extinguisher	14½	15½
General Machinery	26¼	28½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10½	12
Goodall Worsted Company	11½	14½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	11½	12⅜
Graton & Knight Co or pf	90¾	..
Great Northern Paper Co	30	32½
Greenfield Tap & Die $8 pf	83	88
Greenfield Tap & Die $1.40 cv pf	33	35
Harrington & Richardson	82¼	..
Haskelite Mfg Co	18	..
Heywood-Wakefield Co	2⅞	3½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	9½	10½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	11⅜	12½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	14½	16½
Hooker Electro Chem	19½	21
International Machine Tool	25	27¼
Keith George E Co	32	34
Kendall Company	7½	8¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	26¾	..
Lander Frary & Clark	17½	19½
Lincoln Stores Inc	29½	31½
Lincoln Stores	19¾	21½
Long-Bell Lumber Co	107	..
Lodlow Mfg Associates	50¼	53
Marathon Paper Mills	98½	102½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	38½	41½
Merck & Co	57⅜	61
Merck & Co 4½ pf	111¼	115¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	38¾	41¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	61¾	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	21½	24½
Millers Falls Company	9	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6¾	7¾
Nashawena Mills	23¾	24¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	32¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	30¾	32½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	67¾	71½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25½	27½
National Chemical & Mfg	6¼	7¼
National Shirt Shops	8½	9½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	58¾	62¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	48¾	..
Nicholson File Company	33	35½
Nonquitt Mills	30¾	34
Ohio Finance	11¾

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Spring Hats Are Easy to Wear And Suits Demand a Variety

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the impudent art of wearing a hat, just try to match a sailor! If you can coax half as much gaiety, nonchalance, and dash into the wearing of your new spring bonnet as he does, your millinery troubles are a thing of the past. All you've left to do is to choose it!

But that's easy. Hats seem to go out of their way to be lively and lovely this season, just as if they had set out to make up for some of the things we think we're missing. "He" may not be 'round to tell you what he thinks of your "latest bird's nest," but you can write to him in North Africa, or to New Guinea, or Iceland and say, "It's the kind you'll like, all misty with veils," or maybe "bright with flowers," or "all soft with tulle" or—"your favorite cartwheel, darling!" He'll fill in the rest of the picture—and like it.

Hats for the Suit

At the moment, suits tend to settle the hat question. Everybody wears a suit. Not for years has there been such a tremendous vogue for them. Making our suits suit all occasions, we're necessarily in the mood to match them with hats. Each can support a couple of hats at least. This is leading to extensive hat wardrobes. Instead of the sensible little basic black dress, it's the basically sensible suit that serves as your central theme. Perhaps you'll start out in the morning in a suit and a fedora. At night you may wind up in the same suit, but have accomplished a transformation by finishing off the evening with that very feminine "small head" look, attained by the magic of a diminutive skull cap dressed up with flowers or jewels. Or you might jump from a Dutch cap to a cartwheel with equal facility.

The General's Beret

Berets hold their popularity throughout the country this spring. These easy-to-wear hats have a soft line that is universally becoming, and can be worn with dash. One of the favorites is a replica of the beret pictured on General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery in his North African campaign. Pushed smartly up off the face, just as a Northern Irishman would wear it, holding tight to the back of the head, this bold beret knows how to stay put.

Another variation of the beret gives it the contour of a tricorne. Mme. Pauline sponsors the "Floradora Girl" beret. This comes well down on the back of the head, but the large flirtatious brim pushes well forward to show a small pompadour. This is particularly well liked with print dresses, as is the cartwheel.

Pert sailors have endless takers. They are inevitable with tailor-mades. Jeanne Rousseau does these extremely well, and shows some smart models in checked and plaid taffetas, edged with crisp ruches, or softly-becoming fringes. She also likes a large brim, rolled up at the side to give your face young, up-curving lines. Her exclusive French materials and trimmings assure wearability, and please the discriminating eye.

The off-face cloche is a suit hat much in demand. It lends itself to so many interesting fabrics. Tatiana du Plessix, with her deft Russian touch, fashions one of these from a lacy gold straw, using a small black velvet crown. Wear it upside down, and you've transformed it into a charming breton. What fun to have with a hat!

New Yorkers are greatly taken by the clever designing of Irene Spierer, a Frenchwoman who worked with Captain Molyneaux in both Paris and London, and who now, happily, has taken out her first papers here in America. She participated in the English Fashion Show, sponsored by Lord Willingdon, which so successfully toured South America in 1941. Her account of how they managed to get their hats out during the worst of the London blitz sounds laughable today, but it was serious business then. Their models were all designed in a London shelter where the only mirror in the place was in the washroom. All those glamorous hats designed to captivate South American beauties were fashioned in these strange surroundings. While bombs burst overhead, giddy bows were being tremblingly fastened to the hats in the underground workshop. But they won their ribbons—every one of them.

Lines Are Sound

Mme. Spierer's collection this season is feminine to the core, but you may trace the unerring soundness of line that makes a hat wholly becoming, but keeps it so unobtrusive that you forget you have it on. Yet it leaves nothing to be desired in the matter of assurance.

Quite at the other end of the suit-hat picture are those remarkable tweed models that come from the clever fingers of Elizabeth Green. She has a way with fabric hats. Something of the sturdy North of Ireland feeling of the tweeds she uses, conveys itself to her hats. These are her specialty—sound, forthright, and fascinating. Have one made to match your suit, and before you know where you are, you must be ordering another. How they do pack! Miss Green's hats simply advertise themselves, and her label finds itself at home in every state in the Union.

Fanny and Hilda make a team as striking as their hats. Fanny leans a bit tenderly to frou-frou, while Hilda keeps a solid keel. Their hats are exquisitely made, ingenious in design, and unfailingly becoming. Watteau, or half-hats trimmed with field flowers are important in their spring collection, as are their well-loved polka-dot sailors.

You'll never be able to say this spring, "I have a hat!"—you can use a whole wardrobe of them!

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Forbath and Rejane, Zoltan S. Farkas

(Upper left) Jeanne Rousseau designs hat of corn color Tuscan lace with navy belting; (upper center) Fanny and Hilda feature green rough straw sailor, accented by lemon ornament, waxy orange blossoms and mist of green veiling; (upper right) John-Frederics create a black loop "doily" of straw strips worn atop a high waved pompadour coiffure by Mars of the St. Regis made manageable with a liquid soapless shampoo with hair conditioner added; (lower) Lilly Dache shows a tiny fedora made of layers of crisp organdy in palest pink with black velvet ribbon bow.

Fabrics Depict Four Freedoms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The "four freedoms" are never out of fashion in America. Today America makes them high fashion, and Jay Thorpe sponsors the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter in its 1943 spring collection. These are illustrated in designs on Bianchini Fiberset silks which portray Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Religion, Freedom from Want, and Freedom from Fear. You can flaunt your freedom in dresses and suits, dickies or blouses, handbags or handkerchiefs, belts or evening scarfs. All play their part in giving a lift to the look of things with their gay designs and fine colors.

What would Freedom of Speech be like, even in America, without its soap-box and the American flag? This design is amusingly drawn in contrasting colors of dark blue and white. Just as curious passers-by stop to listen when the soap-box orator holds forth, so this design in a one-piece dress invites attention and interest.

Freedom of Religion, the second freedom, is dramatically depicted in costumes whose fabric design is drawn from motifs of various religions—a Quaker Meeting House, a Mosque, stars and other symbolic designs.

Fruits and blossoms, sprays of wheat, grapes and flowers, with the generous horn of plenty and a home in the country thrown in, indicate abundance in Freedom from Want, while Freedom from Fear shows a light-hearted group of children frolicking gaily around a Maypole. These are just reminders of our heritage, and we wear them as we value them, gratefully.

B. E. S. F.

Just Do As the Pattern Says

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever said that you didn't sew, because you simply did not know how to use a pattern? That would be like saying that you did not cook because you couldn't understand a recipe.

Patterns need to be studied, as do cook books. For your initial attempt, choose one of the "Easy-to-make" variety, so labeled by the maker. Be sure measurements correspond to those of the person for whom you sew. Any adjustments to be made should be done as the pattern sheet directs. Take the time to sit down with your pattern and read every word on both sides of the envelope (except perhaps the foreign language translation). Then, open the envelope and remove the chart. Familiarize yourself with the number of pieces in the pattern, with their size and shape, top and bottom, and with every single notch or perforation or mark of any kind.

Study Your Pattern

Each one is a definite help, put there for your benefit. For instance, it is important to be sure that each piece is laid on the material so that the large perforations, indicating the straight of the goods, are carefully placed exactly on a straight length, or fold, as the case may be. Neglect of this simple precaution may vitally affect the "hang" of the garment. Not until you are thoroughly familiar with the pattern in this way are you ready for cutting the material.

As you follow the cutting guide shown for your material width (be cautious about this; there will be guides for several widths), check with yourself again as to the pieces that are to be cut on a fold, those of which you are to cut two, and be sure that you have allowed plenty for pockets and belts and collars. Sometimes amounts required for these are deceptive. A piece of chalk will help you to mark each notch and perforation, or you may use "tailor's tacks" recommended on the chart. Do not be stingy with pins even though you must save every one you have for the duration. Pin closely enough so that the goods cannot possibly slip during cutting or basting. Remember, basting is not a waste of time.

Ready for Stitching

With all pieces carefully pinned and cut, lay them with the pattern still pinned to them, in a suit box, or on top of a dresser or table where they will not be handled or become wrinkled. Follow the sewing chart to the letter. Do not skip one step and go to another that looks more interesting. Match notches, pin pieces together, and baste on a flat surface. At this stage the joined sections may be thrown over the back of a straight chair to await stitching.

Do not begin the machine work until you have adjusted the length of stitch and have run a test seam on a piece of left-over material. Hold firmly, but do not pull as you stitch. A small electric iron, such as those that come in steamer trunks, can be kept in the sewing room and each seam can thus be pressed as it is stitched. This saves much work on the completed garment. Fitting should go on, if practical, during this entire process of basting and sewing.

Weavers of Rabun Measure Work By Usefulness, Not Profit

By Thelma Pence
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For Mary Crovatt Hambidge, the founder of the Weavers of Rabun, weaving is a part of a way of life. An organic, integrated, creative, developmental life where results are judged not by their size but by their perfection and honesty, not by their profit, but by their usefulness.

Mrs. Hambidge started her work eight years ago with no money, but with an intense desire to bring to the mountain people of her native state of Georgia, a fuller, more satisfying life and at the same time carry out experiments in the crafts begun by her husband, Jay Hambidge. She has seen these desires transformed into concrete fact of 800 acres of beautiful mountain country at Rabun Gap, Georgia. It is land dotted with the homes and work shops of the Weavers, with sheep and cattle, gardens and orchards, all turned toward the sound development of a community and the making of textiles as beautiful and honest as human minds and hands can form them.

Whole Families Work

When Mrs. Hambidge came to the mountains of north Georgia she did not intend to become a farmer but, as the work grew and as war conditions later made food a vital asset, the need for a permanent place on which to carry on the project became apparent. At present there are three families who live on the place and farm the tillable acres on shares, but who are paid for extra work like gardening, masonry and building. The families of the tenant farmers serve apprenticeships as cooks, spinners, dyers, carders and weavers. Besides these, there are six girls who are regular weavers, girls trained in the southern schools and who would otherwise have had to give up the skills they had learned as there are few opportunities for weavers. Some of these girls come from a distance and go home for week ends. There are about 15 spinners who work in their homes in winter.

The weaving done at Rabun Gap is not the traditional weaving of the mountain people. It is founded on a knowledge of weaving Mrs. Hambidge gained in Greece.

For the woolen fabrics, the wool is sheared from the sheep on the Weavers' own farm, those on adjacent places or even in adjoining states. Each fleece is chosen for its special color which may range from various whites, to yellows, to light tans, to browns and brown blacks. Each fleece is spun separately and when woven into cloth makes textiles which are as sunfast and washable as the wool on the sheep's back. When other than these natural "sheep" colors are wanted, Mrs. Hambidge goes directly to natural dyes. She says of the tints which come from her dye pots, "these are the tree colors, honeysuckle colors, dogwood colors or sky hues."

The materials which include silk and linen as well as wools are not woven by the yard or by the bolt but by the warp which may be ordered in any length.

A characteristic of the Rabun fabrics is that the natural end of the warp is woven as a fringe, held by an edge laid in by hand on the loom. Each warp is woven for the definite purpose for which it is to be used. "Form follows function" with the Weavers of Rabun.

Work Wins Honors

The work of the Weavers of Rabun has won exposition honors abroad and the satisfaction of an ever-widening appreciation at home. Prices for the materials have been kept as low as possible for, in effect, the whole organization aims at being self-sustaining rather than profit-making. Its object in Mary Hambidge's words being "an attempt to improve living conditions in this region by a slow process of chemical change, a gradual seeping in, a lifting up of the old life where it had slumped.

"We believe the future happiness of America lies in the development of its own resources in training the hands of its people to use those resources and in educating the minds of its people to form them into beauty."

Curtains Must Be Suitable

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Color and simplicity should mark the decorative scheme in the nursery, and the window treatment is an important part of this plan. The first consideration in planning the nursery curtains, however, is their suitability.

Cotton curtains are almost required since they must be easily laundered. They should admit plenty of sunshine and not obstruct the view which is so important to the child. And, in spite of some decorators' decrees, why not consider making them just sill length? This way they are out of the way of creepers and toddlers and do not interfere with the floor play of older children.

Can Contribute Color

Color is desirable, as we noted, but if there is an abundance of color already in the room, plain white curtains may be welcome. Otherwise, curtains may introduce bright color accents since they may be easily changed when the color becomes tiresome.

Here are suggestions for a number of window treatments:

1. Short white glass curtains with short colorful draperies—all of cotton. The curtains should be as sheer as practical, and the draperies should be color-fast and harmonize with the other colors in the room. Gingham checks (don't neglect the large ones), candy stripes, "children's" designs, and small prints are all suitable.

2. White tailored panels with colored valances and tie-backs. The current arrangement in our own children's room is composed of white cotton marquisette panels, with a six-inch ruffle of large blue and white checked gingham basted onto the top where the rod runs through, leaving about a two-inch heading. The same material is tied into large bows which are then used as tie-backs.

Valances of Wood

3. Wooden valances placed over plain curtains. These have the advantage of cutting down the laundry work and yet furnishing an opportunity for color and original treatment. They may be stenciled, covered with bright print or with wall paper.

4. Print or muslin curtains hung on rings large enough to permit their being drawn back and forth across the window. These must be full! Plain unbleached muslin, decorated with bright embroidery or appliqued designs are suitable for this treatment.

5. Monkscloth, either plain or colored, and appliqued with stripes of contrasting color. Monkscloth is a heavier, more masculine fabric, however, and is more suitable for the older boy.

Enjoy Your Flowers Longer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We all know how expensive roses are during the off season, and how short their lives. To one who loves flowers, it is genuine grief to see them fade before their time—especially at 25 or 50 cents each!

Of course, if we give them special care, such as clipping the stems, moving them to a cool place at night, and wrapping the heads in waxed paper, we may coax an extra day or two out of them. Yet sometimes, no matter how fresh they are, nor how expensive, one or two will, too soon, begin to droop.

But there is something we can do about it. It seems strange to have learned this in Edinburgh, where, though closer to the Arctic Circle than most Canadian cities, flowers were practically given away. (That was before the rose gardens had to be dug up for growing potatoes and onions.) I used to go into my favorite flower shop, buy this, that and the other thing, and the sum total was so small that I was almost ashamed to accept my change. How the florists paid rent and wages, on top of buying their stock, was beyond me. But I was glad, selfishly, that they continued doing it as long as I remained there.

Because one needed flowers in Edinburgh. The Scottish capital, with fog and mist hanging over it for such a large part of the year, merits its name of 'Auld Reekie. Gray days predominate. But, with a generous fire and plenty of flowers, such as the gay, multi-colored anemones or sunny mimosa, no matter what the weather was outside, inside all was warmth and cheer.

One day I bought half a dozen beautiful pink roses at fivepence each. Great, long-stemmed, sturdy roses! I could hardly take my eyes from them, was continually going over to have a sniff.

By evening, to my chagrin, two heads were drooping. A friend who had dropped in took the languid roses to the kitchen, peeled the skin off the lower part of the stem, then cut an incision lengthwise. Before she had left, they had revived, and outlasted the others.

The stems were too woody for the water to get up, she explained. With lilacs, which are even more woody, an effective treatment, she told me, was to lay the stems on a hard surface and beat them with a hammer.

The same friend gave me a tip about tulips. You know how stiffly and proudly they stand at first, as if conscious of the beautiful picture they make? But the next morning, even if you have taken the precaution of moving them to a cool room for the night, their stems begin to take on sinuous curves.

Take the waxed paper in which they came from the florist, gather the tulips into a compact bunch, wrap the paper fairly tightly about them, and pin it into place. Do this every night, and every morning, as long as they last, your tulips will be found standing as proud and straight as when they came from the florist.

Home Front in War Effort Well Manned and Womened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Every organized community in the United States is today participating in some way in the civilian defense program.

This word from the International City Managers' Association here suggests a picture of the all-out war effort being waged along the home front. No one, unless he deliberately avoids it, is left untouched by civilian war activities, ranging from plane spotting to community singing.

If Mrs. Housewife isn't serving as an air-raid warden she is at least saving tin cans and scrap for the salvage collector. If Mr. Citizen isn't attending a home guard training course, he's helping build morale at one of those neighborhood sings.

All but 2 per cent of 812 cities reporting, says the City Managers' Association 1943 Year Book, have official city or regional defense organizations, and the 2 per cent participate either through state offices or through unofficial groups.

The number of communities thus active in this work is twice that of a year ago.

Some of these communities spend little or nothing in this work, some spend a lot, as high as $3,000,000 in Los Angeles. Some 50 of them, all under 50,000 population, reported no expenditures. Chicago spent $733,838, Philadelphia $500,000, Cleveland $461,050, Boston $284,028, Spokane $158,250, Seattle $151,232, and Newark $118,377. Most of the others listed expenses of from $1,000 to $50,000.

Most of the cities make direct appropriations for defense work, with some supplementing this by proceeds from salvage collections, war chests, and direct individual contributions.

In Wilmette, Ill., those coming to register for their ration books the other day were asked to bring 50 cents each to help the local Civilian Defense office. Several hundred dollars was raised. Other sources of funds have been court fines, surplus welfare funds, local industries, and municipal utilities. Ohio cities in 1942 had the major share of their defense costs paid by the State.

Local defense councils are selected in various ways, most commonly by the Mayor or President of the Council. The local chairman appoints members of his council in about 10 per cent of the cities, while council members are appointed by the Governor in 30 cities and by the state defense council in 10.

In only about half the cities are defense council chairmen connected with the local government. In cities using local officials for this work the Mayor, City Manager, or a councilman usually is chairman.

In half the cities the administrative head of the defense council is a lay citizen serving part-time without pay, though the job is full-time in 10 per cent of the cities. The Mayor or Council President is defense administrator in about 4 per cent. All the way from none to 150 paid employees work for the defense councils.

Hurley Has Close Call on Ocean Hop

NATAL, Brazil, March 12 (AP). Delayed. — Brig. Gen. Patrick Hurley, former Secretary of War and now a special representative of President Roosevelt, had a close call this week in a plane mishap en route from the United States to Africa.

The transport on which he and nearly a score of others were passengers developed motor trouble and barely made it back to Natal from a point well out at sea.

The pilot, TWA Capt. Donald Terry of Port Washington, N. Y., reported on return that one motor cut out periodically during early stages of the trip and that when the aircraft reached the intertropical front, a region of consistent heavy rains, electric disturbances, and towering cumulus clouds, another motor stopped completely. While limping back to South America, danger lights in the cockpit indicated fire in a third engine. From that time on, Captain Terry said, he "worried the plane home," adding that he virtually had given up hope of making it safely.

He credited Flight Engineer Al Schwimmer of Bridgeport, Conn., with saving the plane, pointing out that he accomplished the difficult task of neutralizing the second motor and preventing its being torn out of the wing. Although the plane was closer to Africa than South America, the decision to turn back was dictated by strong tail winds which made the flying time less.

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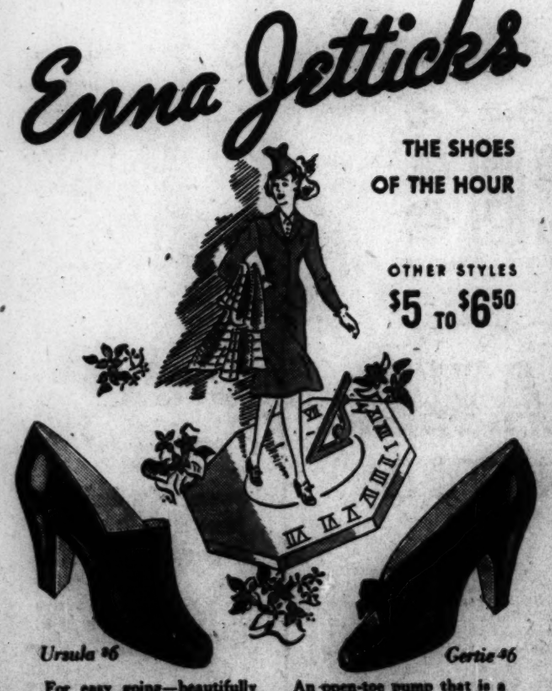

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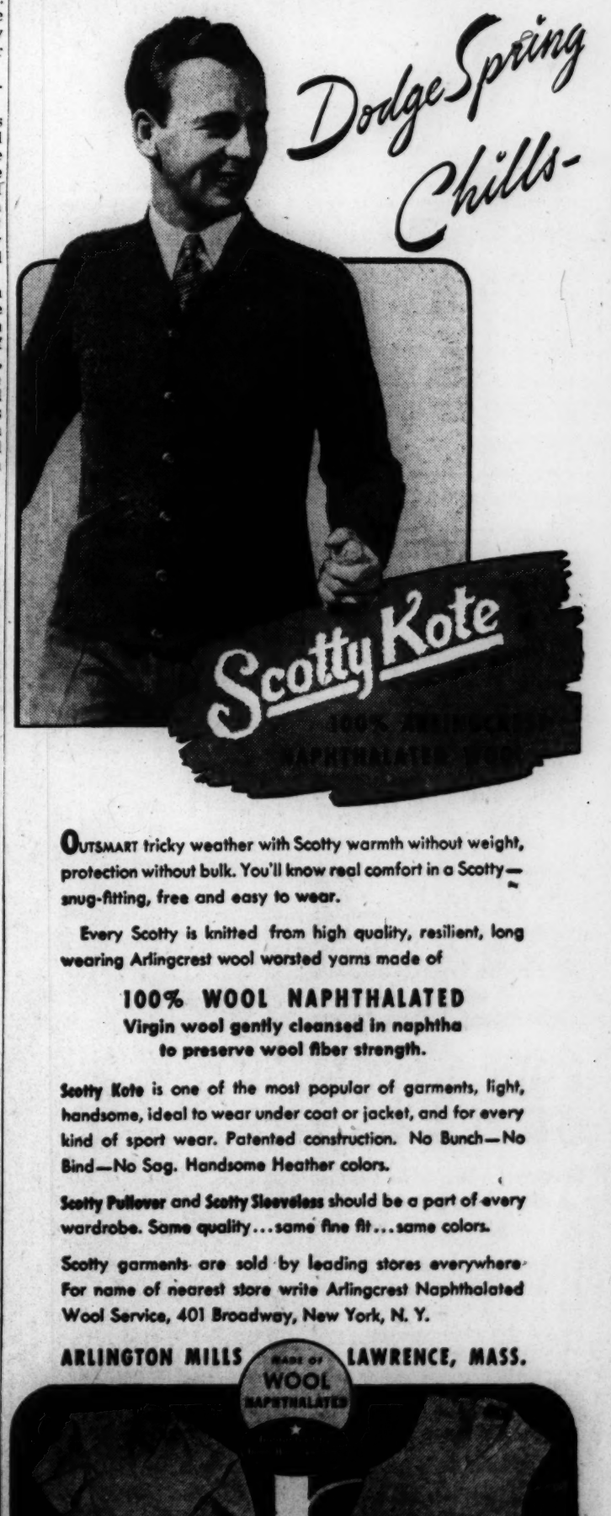

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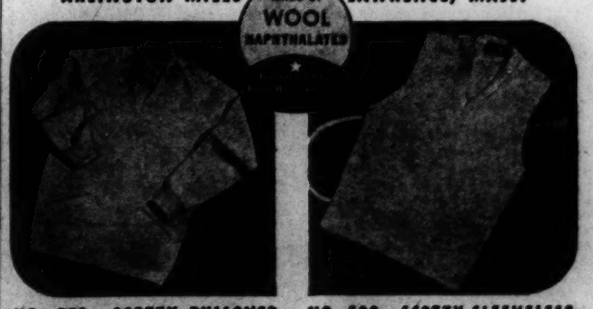

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Detroit Confidence May Help Bruins

BULLETIN

Capt. Syd Abel of the Detroit Red Wings has written Red Dutton, President of the National Hockey League, asking that an undeserved assist be removed from his Stanley Cup scoring. He is now tied with Carl Liscombe, team mate, and one point away from the league record of 14 points held by Bill Cowley of the Bruins and Don Grosso of the Wings.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Manager Jack Adams leaned against the dasher as he watched his Detroit Red Wings practice at the Garden yesterday afternoon. His hands thrust deep into his pocket and his round face beaming, Jolly John was the picture of confidence. His attitude plainly indicated he thought his Wings would roll over the Boston Bruins both tonight and tomorrow evening to win the 1943 Stanley Cup.

On the ice the Detroit players fully reflected their manager's confidence. They worked to sharpen their line play, topping off the hour's session with four laps of speed work, but underneath could be seen a spirit of levity. Keen as a razor they appeared, so keen that they could indulge in horse-play as they face what the Bruins consider a crucial game.

Jack Stewart

Two-Game Lead

The Detroiters know they sport a two-game lead. They know that the Bruins must win four out of five games to beat them. They know they are the better team on paper, and consider themselves better on the ice. They know the pressure is on the Bruins, and as a result they are pretty self-assured.

Adams realizes the danger of over-confidence, particularly after his boys blew a three-game lead to Toronto a year ago. That was why he said, "I don't go for that talk of four straight. Of course I would like to see us do it, but we're taking each game as it comes along. It would be silly to work on any other premise."

Even as the Red Wings manager spoke, however, it was easy to see he was talking to discount the confidence he felt growing inside of him, and which he also felt was reflected in his players. None of the Detroiters is openly boastful, but often actions speak louder than words.

It may be this very attitude which will be the Bruins' saving grace tonight. It is a terrific task they face, and one in which they need help. They need the breaks or a few mistakes by a too-cocksure opponent to win, and unless Red Wings are careful, they may supply the Bruins with that artillery.

Adams is making only one change in his line-up, and that sees the return of Alex Motter, former Bruin, to defense in place of Rookie Cully Simon. Alex will pair with Jimmy Orlando, with All-Star Jack Stewart working with Harold Jackson. The forward lines will be the same: Abel, Bruneteau, and Liscombe; Grosso, Howe, and Wares; and Adam Brown, Douglas, and Carveth. Johnny Mowers will be in goal.

Question Marks

The Bruins have several question marks for tonight. Herbie Cain and Yank Boyd both returned from Detroit below par, and if either plays he will not be up to his usual standard. In addition it was not known whether Jack Shewchuk would be back from his hurried trip to Canada. Manager Art Ross would not say what changes, if any, he has in mind, declaring as usual that he will wait until late in the afternoon before making any announcement.

The general feeling around Boston today was that Bruins must win tonight, or bow out in four straight. Should they win, however, it was felt that the series might possibly go six or seven games. Whatever the outcome, though, the Bruins deserve plenty of credit for getting this far. And in this corner's opinion, Art Ross is still the All-Star coach.

Over the Blue Line

Adams said Jack Stewart is in for a bonus for making the first All-Star team . . . Mowers, however, is not for he has already received $900 in bonuses this season for such feats as winning the Vezina Trophy and getting six shutouts . . . The Wing mentor brought Mrs. Adams to Boston for her first visit to the Hub.

* * *

In all, Detroit brought 17 players, with Joe Fisher, Harry Watson, and Simon sitting out tonight . . . Coach Ebbie Goodfellow also made the trip . . . Bill Quackenbush and Connie Brown stayed in Detroit, will be available if the series returns to the Motor City . . . And if Detroit loses two here, you can rest assured they may be needed, for there'll be some changes made.

The missing Stanley Cup turned up in Montreal, will probably be brought to Boston either today or tomorrow . . . Red Dutton had ordered it sent to Detroit, but his instructions were evidently misinterpreted . . . Before the Red Wing practice yesterday, Mike Karakas, Johnny Schmidt, Ossie Aubuchon, and Red Anderson had a workout . . . In addition Ab De Marco tried out a new pair of skates.

* * *

Pickles MacNichol, who played with the Krauts on the Ottawa R. C. A. F. team that won the Allan Cup in 1942, is down to see the series and visit relatives in Needham . . . This past winter he played with the Montreal Army outfit which was beaten in the play-downs by Ottawa Commandos . . . Art Jackson is the leading goal-scorer of the play-offs with six . . . Carl Liscombe, Mud Bruneteau, and Joe Carveth, all of the Wings, are tied for second with five each.

Tex Hughson Pace Setter Of Red Sox Mound Staff

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A year ago Tex Hughson started the season in the bull pen for the Red Sox. Furthermore, he waited until May 16, a month after opening day, for his initial victory on the pitching mound. Yet, when the curtain rolled down on the American League campaign in October, the tall Texan had a fine 22 won and only six lost record. No hurler in the circuit had as many wins.

This time it will be different. This spring Hughson will start from scratch—he is Manager Joe Cronin's nomination to work the opening game against the Athletics on April 21—and there is no telling how high he will go in the victory column. All the way up to 30, perhaps.

No Mistake

Just the other day somebody predicted Hughson would win 30 this year, but such praise is an old story to Hub baseball writers. All last season they listened to rival ball players call Tex the greatest pitcher in the league—perhaps the majors. "That fellow's winning streak is no mistake," Jimmy Dykes told me late in August, at a time when the pitcher had put together 11 straight. "He'll be standing the hitters in this league on their heads for a long time. He's really got it."

Yes, if Cronin could be sure the rest of his ball club would produce as effectively as Hughson in '43—well, Bostonians could get to the next World Series on a 10-cent fare. Tex will open the season and keep right on going, certainly to 25 wins, if not to 30.

Lombardi Rumors

A re-check of Hughson's '42 record is interesting, even at this late hour. In just one of his defeats was he treated in what could be termed a rough manner. Twice he was beaten 3-1; twice by one run, and another time 4-2. From June 30 to the end of the race, he won 16 out of 19, and with a little better break could have captured all 19. Is it any wonder, then, that the manager of the Red Sox is counting on the Texan to set the pace on the mound this time around? And even Tex himself will quietly admit that he is just the boy who can do it.

From the Braves camp comes another rumor of Ernie Lombardi and his status with the Boston club. Our scout down in Wallingford suggests on good authority that the big catcher will soon belong to the New York Giants. The reasoning on this score seems sound, as Mel Ott has just lost Harry Danning and is without a catcher who can go 100 or more games and hit big league pitching. Too, our scout insists that the Braves and Lombardi are too far apart on the salary question to eventually get together.

Casey Stengel today announced the batting order which will go against Yale at the beginning of the Braves' exhibition tour at New Haven on Friday. It will be Burns third base, Joost second, Holmes center field, Workman right, McCarthy first, Ross left, Kluttz catch, Wietelmann shortstop and Red Barrett on the mound. Casey also said that Lefty Gomez will start the Sunday game at Newark with the Bears.

* * *

Joe Dobson and Al Olsen, the latter the rookie southpaw, are booked to pitch for the Red Sox against Newark at Plainfield, N. J., tomorrow. Cronin is grooming Joe for that No. 2 spot on the mound staff, behind Hughson.

* * *

Cronin, incidentally, must be disappointed with the chilly weather at Baltimore, where he had hoped to give his outfit three long conditioning drills under a warm Maryland sun. Yesterday's game with the Orioles had to be canceled. That series was to close this afternoon.

* * *

The Sox manager plans to leave Ken Chase, Yank Terry, Oscar Judd, Dick Newsome, Lou Lucier and Hughson at Baltimore while the team plays its two-game series with Newark. Joe thinks these pitchers will have a better opportunity to throw their arms in shape in Maryland than in New Jersey.

Shorts From Sport Front

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—One reason why all good ball players seem to wind up at the Norfolk Naval Station is Capt. H. A. McClure, Commanding Officer at the base. . . . He's the only non-player allowed to sit on the bench, he's the first one to congratulate anyone who socks a homer, and the other day when Dom Di Maggio tumbled over the fence chasing a fly, the captain jumped into the nearst car and whizzed out to see if he was all right.

* * *

The Dodgers recently asked the Connecticut Interscholastic Athletic Conference for a list of high school coaches they could contact for names of boys eligible for a summer training camp. The conference turned down the request. . . . That Louisville company that makes the bats for big league baseballers is turning out a side line of policemen's billies. . . . Young T. Stribling, son of the former boxer, is a promising sprinter at a Macon, Ga., high school. . . . Frenchy Bordagaray, who once wowed the Dodgers with his whiskers, will be one of the "Battling Beavers" who play against "Dem Bums" in a movie that's being shot at Ebbets Field. . . . Shanty Hogan will manage the ball team and Rabbit Maranville will coach at the Fore River, Mass., shipyard where both are working.

* * *

Report from St. Louis is that ex-Cardinal Terry Moore is due to be elevated to a lieutenancy when he gets back to Panama. . . . Lieut. Joel Hunt, former Georgia and Wyoming grid coach and Cardinal farm hand, has been transferred from Gowan Field, Idaho, to the Topeka, Kan., Army Air Base, where a big baseball program is planned. . . . Although the Fort Sill, Okla., artillerymen cleaned up in the State amateur boxing tournament, which was held right on the post, the four-night tourney drew only about 2,000 spectators a night at 50 cents a head. . . . Lieut. Larry Lougee, former Dartmouth athlete now a ski trooper at Camp Hale, Colo., reports that if they're still up there after the snow leaves, a lot of the boys are planning to pan for gold. The mountains thereabouts are pock-marked with old diggings.

Kansas Optimists

LAWRENCE, Kan. (AP) — New contender for the whistling-in-the-dark championship:

The University of Kansas athletic board, which is spending $300 to repair the football stadium's press box—despite the fact the school has no football coach and the Army and Navy soon will have almost all the players.

Johnson Deal Complete

COLLEGE PARK, Md. (AP)—Washington completed its deal with the Philadelphia Athletics for the purchase of outfielder Bob Johnson, when Clark Griffith, President of the Senators, made a cash settlement. The amount was not announced.

United Nations Run

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Teams representing the navies of the United States, Great Britain, France and The Netherlands will compete in a special United Nations half-mile race at the Penn Relays on Saturday, April 24.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 6

Pittsburgh (N) 8, Cleveland 3.
Chicago (N) 7, Cincinnati (N) 2.
New York (N) 23, Fort Hancock 8 (five innings).
Philadelphia (A) vs. Toronto (Int), canceled.
Philadelphia (N) vs. Indiantown Gap Army Base, canceled.
Boston (A) vs. Baltimore (Int), canceled.
New York (A) vs. Newark (Int) canceled.

Acting Iowa Grid Coach Is Ordered By Army to Report

IOWA CITY, Iowa (AP)—Jim Harris, acting head football coach at the University of Iowa, said that he has been ordered to report in Des Moines for his final Army physical examination.

Recently reclassified 1-A, Harris said he already has been rejected by the Army once.

The former Notre Dame player recently took over Iowa's football leadership when Dr. Eddie Anderson was commissioned a major in the Army Medical Corps.

Meanwhile, Frank Carideo, backfield coach for the last four years, has received a commission in the Navy and will be sworn in at the recruiting office at Des Moines Monday. He will be a Lieutenant (jg) as an Aviation Volunteer Specialist.

Carideo was quarterback on Knute Rockne's Notre Dame teams of 1928, 1929 and 1930.

Snyder A. A. Umpire

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) — The American Association has acquired umpire Raymond W. Snyder, of Hollywood, Calif., from the Pacific Coast League, Association President George M. Trautman announced.

Snyder, who was an Association arbiter from 1929 to 1933 before joining the Pacific Coast loop, has not missed a game to which he was assigned in 16 straight seasons, Trautman said.

Spring Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

Lakewood, N. J., April 7 (AP)—Dick Bartwell veteran infielder who may be the New York Giant third baseman if Sid Gordon passes his physical draft examination, has gone to New York City.

Bartwell's throwing arm has troubled him in recent weeks and Manager Mel Ott wants to know the reason why, now that Gordon may be called up.

Indianapolis — Misfortune is pursuing Pitcher Bill Brandt of the Pittsburgh Pirates. He twisted his left knee in a basketball game during the Pirates' first week of drills and yesterday a line drive off the bat of Maurice Van Robays struck him above the right knee. The Bucs remained here over night and will try for their third in a row against Cleveland today.

Bloomington, Ind. — Johnny (Double No-Hit) Vander Meer will hurl the first five innings of Cincinnati's clash today against the Indianapolis Indians of the American Association. Fireman Joe Beggs also is slated for an appearance.

Brooklyn—A majority of the Brooklyn Dodgers went to New Haven, Conn., today and a contest with the Yale nine of Red Rolfe. The remainder, however, appeared at Ebbets Field for a brief workout in the sliding pits.

French Lick, Ind.—Orval Grove, Gordon Maltzberger and Floyd Speer will pitch for the Chicago White Sox today in the club's informal game with the Chicago Cubs. Maltzberger and Speer are rookies while Manager Jimmy Dykes is sending Grove to the mound to see if he has fully recovered from a knee injury.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Rookies Jack Salveson, Pete Center and Mike Naymick are Manager Lou Boudreau's choices today to halt the Cleveland Indians' losing streak in exhibition contests against the Pittsburgh Pirates. Ken Keltner, third baseman, out a week, likely will perform at his position.

French Lick, Ind. — Although Chicago Cub Manager Jimmy Wilson got a lot of satisfaction out of defeating Cincinnati, 7 to 2, yesterday, he got the most pleasure out of the hitting displayed by catcher Chico Hernandez. With regular catcher Clyde McCullough continuing his holdout, Hernandez and the veteran Al Todd loom as the Cub's receiving staff.

Asbury Park, N. J.—The New York Yankees go to Newark today for their third meeting with their International League farmhands. It will be the rubber game between the two teams and the contest has created so much excitement the schools are being dismissed in the afternoon.

Cairo, Ill.—Manager Billy Southworth expresses no concern about the back injury which took his star pitcher, Mort Cooper, back to St. Louis. He still counts on using the big St. Louis Card right-hander against the Browns in the first of seven exhibition games between the two clubs on Saturday.

Hershey, Pa.—Bucky Harris, boss of the Philadelphia Phils, is pinning all his hopes on three young pitchers—Charley Fuchs, Al Gerheauser and Jack Kraus.

"They must take up a lot of slack left when Tommy Hughes went to the Army and Frank Melton was traded to Brooklyn," said the former boy manager.

The club faces Hughes today in a game with the New Cumberland, Pa., Army Reception Center nine.

Evansville, Ind.—Manager Steve O'Neill, pleased with the batting power Dick Wakefield has shown for the Detroit Tigers, isn't satisfied with the young man's fielding. Yesterday Wakefield was stationed at third base with O'Neill batting him grounders.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—With only two days remaining before the St. Louis Browns take the road for home, Manager Sewell is giving his boys the gun. He has scheduled a practice game for today in addition to a long workout and a morning drill is on tap for Thursday before they board a St. Louis-bound bus.

Wilmington, Del.—Connie Mack says he is going to use his pitchers in relays and doesn't mind if not a single one is able to go nine innings — as long as the Philadelphia A's win. He has numerous hurlers, but his best veterans are Lum Harris, Roger Wolff and Russ Christopher.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

The Women's Western Golf Association canceled western derby and western junior tournaments because of wartime transportation problems.

Three Years Ago

Jimmy Demaret won Augusta masters golf tournament with 280. Lloyd Mangrum second with 284 and Sam Snead tied with Craig Wood for third at 288.

Five Years Ago

Red Grange signed for 13th pro season with the Chicago Bears.

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(Continued)

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327 Millburn Ave. Mill. 6-0015

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1260 10 a. m.-12 m daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gifts Books
Greeting Cards
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd. Upper Montclair, N. J.

Bynderian Bros.
RUGS—CARPETS
RUG CLEANING SERVICE
555 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Mo. 2-5360

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

BOND'S
ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road Upper Montclair

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

TREE PRUNING
Now is the time to have your Fruit and Shade Trees Trimmed
Complete Tree Service
by Trained Men Covered by Insurance
Trees Sprayed at the Proper Time
No Charge for Estimates
F. A. CUTTER
436 Conover Terrace, Orange, N. J.
Phone OR. 3-2493

We're Ready
for Easter!
Are You?
LOUIS HARRIS
Montclair's Department Store

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

Anderson's Flowers Inc.
4 and 6 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

Surgical Garments
Blanche Elaine
Corset Studio
44 Church Street
Phone
Graduate Corsetieres Montclair 2-9694

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
707 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE MO. 3-2384
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
A 24-hour delivery service is maintained and large storage tanks are always filled with fuel oil in case of emergency.

DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR
EVENING GOWNS
C. & M. Ploucher
16 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's Gowns Sportswear
and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey
Coats Dresses
Suits Sportswear

THE FRENCH SHOP
WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL
Open Thurs. and Sat. evenings until 9
493 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-1972

VICTORY GARDEN
SUPPLIES
Moore's Hardware Store
223 Glenridge Ave. Phones:
Montclair, N. J. Mo. 2-3210, 3211

THE SPINNING WHEEL, Inc.
Service and Civilian Yarns
Free Instructions
27 Church Street Montclair

Wittrock's
Known for Quality
HOME MADE ICE CREAM
CANDIES—LUNCHEON—DINNERS
12 Church St. Montclair 2-3260

Est. 1880 63 Years Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"EXCLUSIVELY"
GRADE "A" DAIRY PRODUCTS
Tel. Caldwell 6-2000 Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery

kuehn
FLOWERS AND POTTERY
831 Central Avenue, Newark, New Jersey
HUm. 2-6060 ORange 4-7173

LAZARUS
PRINTING CO.
84 CLINTON STREET
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
• Printing • Stationery • Office Supplies
Call Charles E. Fiaccus, Mitchell 2-2838

Crossword Quis Answers

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK (Continued)

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Phone 6455-W
Gift Shop
BERTHA LUISE GIFTS
209 New York Ave.
New Brunswick, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-2886. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Austin's
MILLINERY
219 MAIN STREET
Corner Canfield Street

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All lines of Beauty Culture by trained experts.
Permanent Waves 3.00 to 7.50
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-0516 337 MAIN STREET

HIGHLAND COAL & OIL CO., Inc.
456 So. Jefferson Street
D&H Quality Coal
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Call Or. 3-0119

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts—Stationery
Office Equipment
350 Main Street OR. 3-0757

Sale on
CUSTOM MADE
SLIP COVERS
at
GOLD FURNITURE CO.
Use Our Budget Plan
234 MAIN STREET ORANGE, N. J.

It pays to shop at
ENGEL'S
Orange's Leading Dept. Store
239-241 Main Street OR. 2-1600

Smart Spring Suits,
Coats and Dresses
EMBASSY DRESS SHOPPE
327 Main Street, Cor. Essex Avenue

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

New Spring Dresses
Suits and Coats
L. DIAMOND CO.
211 Main Street, Corner Canfield Street

SOUTH ORANGE

LORETTE
BEAUTY SHOP
Supreme Wave, ¾ for $6.50
Ends $6.00
Machineless Wave $8.00
The Perfect Permanent
124 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9611

BELLIN'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
Inspect our Easter selection of Women's
Sportswear Hosiery
Gloves and Handbags
57 South Orange Avenue SO. 2-3354

IRENE'S FLOWER SHOP
Greet
the Eastertide
With Flowers

126 So. Orange Ave.

J. A. DOHM
Watchmaker
and Jeweler
Expert Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

PASSAIC

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in

Passaic	Garfield
Clifton	Rutherford
Paterson	E. Rutherford
Radburn	Wallington
Nutley	Carlstadt
Bloomfield	Belleville

Phone PASSAIC 2-1000
RISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

THE SERVICENTER
Courteous ESSO *Service*
Main Avenue, Corner Autumn Street
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-9611

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

NEW JERSEY

PASSAIC (Continued)

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of of Federal Reserve System

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
33 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
PATERSON—HACKENSACK

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: 6-2066J2. Hours: 9-10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Quality, Economy and Promptness
See us—We call for and deliver without charge
Lightning Shoe Repairing Co.
204 East Front St. Opp. Strand Theatre
Tel. PL. 6-2637

F. A. KIRCH and CO. Hardware
108 North Ave.
Two Doors from Park Ave.
Tel. PL. 6-0578

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Avenue Plfd. 6-2776

ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
Est. 1892 Tel. Pl. 6-5269

Whitton's
Women's Apparel
620 Park Ave. Tel. PL. 6-1148

RIDGEFIELD PARK

H. C. GAMBERDELLA
Merchant Tailor
Dry Cleaning Dyeing
246 Main Street Hack. 2-6989

General Insurance Service
Fire, Casualty and
All Other Forms Handled
EDWARD B. BRADFORD
202 A. Glenwood Ave.
Leonia, N. J. Leonia 4-2555-M
Office—84 Washington St., Hoboken
Tel.—Hoboken 3-2020—2021

RIDGEWOOD

SCIENTIFIC FITTING

Queen Quality
Walk-Overs
Edwards Junior
Shoes
JACOBUS BOOT SHOP
44 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

Headquarters for
SEEDS, FERTILIZERS and GARDEN SUPPLIES
Ridgewood Hardware Co., Inc.
"The Big Store"
9-13 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Mail and Phone Orders Filled Phone Ridg. 6-1010—6-0107

Specializing in the Best Brands
Valcourt Hosiery
Buster Brown Anklets
BEN FRANKLIN STORE
5 & 10c THE MODERN $1.00 & up
208 Rock Road Glen Rock, N. J.

WONDER
GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods. Complete Line Monarch Brand Products. Visit our store. Compare our prices.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2782

THE BEAUTY MART

If your hair isn't becoming to you you should be coming to us.
121 East Ridgewood Ave.
RI. 6-9837

Dress up for EASTER
ENNA JETTICKS
Smart and Comfortable
Shoes for Women, $5 to $6.50
MEYERSON'S
Shoes for the entire family
5 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE.

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

SKIBIN, Inc.
CLEANERS, TAILORS
DYERS, FURRIERS
One Quality—the Best
Branch Store 1 W. Ridgewood Ave. Phone RD. 6-0006—07
Plant Store 413 So. Broad St. Ridgewood, N. J.

RUTHERFORD

Warners
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Headquarters for
BOY SCOUTS' UNIFORMS
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT

W. L. BAKER, INC.
Spring Clothing
Furnishings
for Men and Boys
426 Springfield Avenue

ARTHUR MANSER
Hardware and Housewares
Lawn and Garden Seeds
Odora Storage Chests and Cabinets
Sum. 6-1121 431 Springfield Avenue

TEANECK

P. NAPOLI & SONS, Inc.
Jewelers
Service Men's Watches and Sterling Identification Bracelets.
454 Cedar Lane TEA. 6-1656

GOSSARD CORSETS
Every type of garment carried in stock.
The Aletha Shop
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings
488 CEDAR LANE TEL. 6-1464

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
119 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

FOR GOOD FURNITURE
Ronald
FURNITURE COMPANY
Teaneck Road at Cedar Lane
"It Pays to Come to Ronalds"

DE LUXE BARBER SHOP
Children's Haircutting a Specialty
Friendly Service in a Friendly Atmosphere
740 Chestnut Avenue
Opposite Municipal Parking Lot

TRENTON

Invitations and Announcements
Personal Stationery—Programs
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Norton, Farr & Cummings
Engravers—Printers—Stationers
123 EAST HANOVER STREET

Croasdale & Engelhart
Jewelers
9 South Montgomery Street
Trenton, N. J. Phone 6814

"Fashion Authority for Central Jersey"
NEVIUS-VOORHEES
Trenton, N. J.

UNION CITY

Your Photograph
The Gift That Only You Can Give
Lasting Memories
THE MATERNE STUDIO
140 48th Street, Union City, N. J.
Phone UNion 7-3042

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods.
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

MARTHA LORTON CANDIES
HOME MADE ON PREMISES
13 Elm Street Tel. We. 2-1904
WESTFIELD, N. J.

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1200 Berce Brothers, Owners
442 North Ave. "At the Plaza"

BERNARD'S
Successors to
BISSELL'S TEXTILE STORE
Dry Goods, Curtains, Domestics, Dress Goods, Yarns and Notions. Bedspreads and Custom Made Slip Covers.
210 East Broad Street Tel. We. 2-0200

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

WESLEY R. BRAUNSDORF
ASSOCIATES
Effecting Every Form of Insurance
Advisers in the purchase of Insurance since 1921.
26 ELM STREET, WESTFIELD, N. J.
Tel. 2-2118 and 2-2200

Westfield Flower Growers
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: WEstfield 2-3650
Night: WEstfield 2-5555
Springfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
171 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's
Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores
for Your Convenience

BETHLEHEM

NATALIE NADELE
568 Main Street
Ladies' Apparel
and Accessories

RINGS... BRACELETS
and NECKLACES
in Birth Stone Jewelry
EARL H. GIER
129 West Fourth Street Tel. 6-5421

PARKER'S
We stock only the finest brands of Groceries, Table Delicacies and Candies
552 Main Street Telephone 6-3500

We wish to take this opportunity to thank our friends that are readers of The Christian Science Monitor in Bethlehem, Allentown, Harrisburg, and York, Penna., for their patronage.
It has been a pleasure to serve them and we hope this notice of appreciation will be read by many that we have served in our Cheese Shops located in these cities. Others we cordially invite to visit us.
FERENCE & SON

ERIE

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
Erie, Pa.
ACCESSORIES
for Your
SPRING SUIT

Forst, Roscoff & Richardson Co.
Department Store—Erie, Penn.
It's smart economy to buy Fur and Fur-Trimmed Coats Now.

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

"Always Reliable"
DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
TAILORED CLOTHES
Stetson Hats for Women
65 St. James Place Ardmore 2741

A Smart Spring Wardrobe Requires...
STAYFORM
THE PERFECT FOUNDATION GARMENT
Expert fitting service and repair shop.
Emilie Emmons
301 Times Medical Bldg. Ardmore 3219

Hairstyles of
Individual Loveliness
MAIN LINE BEAUTY SALON
38 W. Lancaster Avenue Ard 5188

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 440

Lingerie Hosiery
Girdles
Ye Ladye Shoppe
"EVERYTHING FOR THE LADY"
7 West Lancaster Ave. Ard. 1289

MAIN LINE—Haverford

Alice Cook — Imports
LIVABLE GIFTS
PERSIAN CURTAINS
DISTINCTIVE LAMPS
Hand Woven Dresses from India
345 Lancaster Ave. Ardmore 4670

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

the **STURGIS** *store*
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St. Pen 5519

Wedding Gifts of Today . . . That Become the Heirlooms of Tomorrow
Hand-wrought sterling silver serving pieces, priced from — $5.00
FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth 109 So. 13th St.
Certified Gemologists, Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"

HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
Preparedness is Wisdom. Convert to coal now—before next winter.
13th and Windrim Ave. MIC. 3124

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Germantown 5795

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Montrose 2087. Hours: 8 a. m. to 12 noon, daily exc. Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRAHAM-BEERBOWER LUMBER CO.
Lumber and Millwork
At South Park—the Playground of Pittsburgh
Broughton, Pa. Tel. Carrick 2131

J. R. HUSSER PRINTING CO.
SALES BOOKS BUSINESS FORMS
LECTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS
WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Ardery-Dempsey Co.
Complete Home Furnishings
DRAPERIES, CARPETS
FURNITURE, LAMPS
414 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. COurt 4212

THE CATHARINE KEEFE
Dressmaking and Alteration Service
strives to merit your confidence in its good faith and value to your clothes problem.
AT. 9418 2016 Jenkins Arcade, 2nd Floor PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH (Continued)

MAY LUMBER CO. Fairfax 2800
1200 Brighton Road, Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods — Notions
Men's Wear
Juniper 0137 Hemstitching

PITTSBURGH
Mt. Lebanon

PEG STORY
677 Washington Road
Mt. Lebanon, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Specializing in Oil and Cream Permanents—
Hair Styling
PHONE LOCUST 3147

READING

Cambrooke . . .
. . . brings you exclusive spring fashions of new "duration" fabrics.
POMEROY'S
A Pennsylvania Institution Estab. in 1876

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

GILES
the Florist
FLOWERS
123 South Fifth Street Dial 7168

SCRANTON

Roswell Phillips
INSURANCE with SERVICE
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE

COURSEN'S
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Avenue Tel. 2-8201

SEWICKLEY

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

BURNETT'S DAIRY VANILLA

SELECT
PHONE HOD FREE DELIVERY Food Market 510 BEAVER ST SEWICKLEY

SWARTHMORE

INSURANCE
GEORGE W. De FOREST
SW. 30 LOC. 7235

SNOWDEN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
18th Century Furniture
LARGE GIFT DEPT.
Media

Complete Service for Your Car
RUSSELL'S
Dartmouth Ave. Phone 0440

We Are Still Serving
ABBOTT'S
DE LUXE ICE CREAM
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE (Continued)

MARTEL'S
Self Service Market
LOW PRICES
Chester Rd. at Rutgers Ave., Route 320

UPPER DARBY

Coats, Suits and Dresses
for
The Junior Miss and Miss
Fashionably Yours
RED ROBIN SHOP
64 South 69th Street
Open evenings Blvd. 9771

PAUL J. DEVITT
HARDWARE
69th and Ludlow Sts., Upper Darby, Pa.
6th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Coatesville, Pa.

Spring Outfits
for Boys and Men
Clothing and furnishings in good style, excellent quality, at low prices.
BURK-LEY'S
6300 Market Street
Open Eves. Blvd. 9931

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
"Michael"—Hair Stylist
69th St. Theatre Bldg.
Garrett Road Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 114 Phone for Appointment

Spring Compliment!
for that New Suit
Fine Jewelry from
GERLACH'S
6915 Market St. Blvd. 0451

Just Arrived Direct from Florida
Selected Groves, Tree-Ripened Oranges and Grapefruit
Basket Oranges 85c
Grapefruit 3 for 25c
Pink Meats 3 for 30c
THE ORANGE CAR
West Chester Pike, Just West 69th St. Term.

Distributors of
Whiting's Social Stationery
JONAS
Toy and Stationery Shop
7028 TERMINAL SQUARE

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MAD. 8400

Smart Cotton Dresses, $3.95 up
Ruth Wilcox
Dress Shop
21 N. Lansdowne Ave. Mad. 0915

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

ATTENTION! AWNINGS NOW!
Atlas Way the Best Way
— SINCE 1900 —
ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
JOHN McMULLEN
438 Church Lane Mad. 2557

WILKINSBURG

KISER BROTHERS
Stationery, Greeting Cards
Office Supplies
755 Penn Avenue PE. 4875

Brighten your outlook with a new outfit from
THE CHARME SHOP
Dresses—Millinery—Accessories
723 Penn Avenue Wilkinsburg, Pa.

HERE'S NEWS FOR MOTHERS
DASCH'S
Extend services for men from 8 to 88
Visit Our Boys' Department on Balcony
Boys' Suits—$8.95 to $19.95
Boys' Prep Suits—32 to 38
$17.95 to $22.50

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
SEW and SAVE
Up-to-date selection of yard goods.
McCall, Simplicity and Butterick Patterns
Penn. Ave. and Wood St. CH. 0143

YORK

Buy Your
VITALITY SHOES
from
York's Most Modern Store
REINEBERG'S
51-53 S. George Street

Spring Blouses, Skirts
And everything to complete your Easter Outfit
Mary Barron Slips sold exclusively.
THE LINGERIE SHOP
19-21 S. Beaver Street York, Pa.

Bags, Gloves, Hosiery, Novelty Jewelry and Hankies
THE ACCESSORY SHOP
23½ South Beaver Street

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

Now we beseech you, brethren, . . . that ye be not soon shaken in mind, or be troubled.—II THESS. 2:1, 2

Words of Current Interest

Bethsaida (Luke 9:10)—*Beth'-sa'-i-da* (*e* short, first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* as in sofa).

By authority of John, Bethsaida was the home town of Philip. It is one of the cities which Jesus upbraided because, though having witnessed his works, they did not repent. Somewhere in the region thereabout the feeding of the multitude took place. To draw a sweeping curve above and around the northern border of the Sea of Galilee would be to come at the place in a general way. Bible map makers confidently mark a Bethsaida eastward of the Jordan Valley, near where the river enters the lake. Certain commentators resolve the difficulty of location by supposing two Bethsaidas to have existed in Gospel times.

Homage—*Hom'-ij* (both vowels short). By Webster's second choice, *om'-ij* (vowels short). For the sound of *a* in the second syllable, while Webster's hears a short *i*, Oxford gets it as an obscured short *e*. Some speakers, in formal address, have been known to give a hint of long *a*. In regard to the first syllable, whereas Webster's allows the *h*, by second choice, to be slighted, Oxford wants it duly aspirated.

Back in the thirteenth century a legal word, adopted from French, referring to a man's acknowledgment of allegiance to king or fealty to lord. But long used in a figurative way to denote any paying of respect.

Irreconcilable — *Ir-rek'-un-sil'-a-b'l* (first *i* short, *e* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus, second *i* long, *a* as in sofa). Found in Webster's list of disputed pronunciations, difference of view prevailing over the accentuation. Both Webster's and Oxford prefer the main stress on the fourth syllable, *-cil* (long *i*), with secondary stress on the second, but permit a shifting of accent, with main stress on the second and secondary stress on the fourth; nor can there be question that many speakers prefer to make the second syllable the prominent one. The word perhaps has a shade more forceful effect when the fourth stands out.

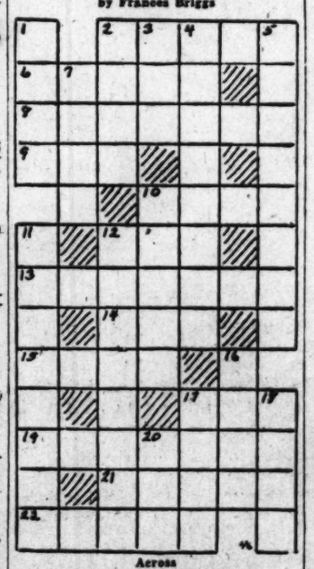
Going, by Oxford observation, since the sixteenth century, and describing persons "that cannot be brought into friendly relations," and of course things that cannot stand together without contradiction.

Dehydrated Foods

Dehydration in 1943 will take four times as many vegetables as in 1942, and most of this dehydrated food will go for Army and Lend-Lease needs.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What insects are usually nocturnal or crepuscular?
6—What is an unburnt brick dried in the sun?
8—Who is "that ancient man" of whom Samuel Taylor Coleridge wrote?
9—Peg.
10—Who is twin sister to titular hero in Lord Beaconsfield's "Endymion"?
12—Motor coach.
13—Shell of what gastropod mollusk is lined with mother-of-pearl?
14—What is a bronze coin of Japan?
15—What is Mazetto's singing voice in opera "Don Giovanni"?
17—What is a snake of tropical America?
18—What President of U. S. was termed "The Rail Splitter"?
21—A Hawkeye would be what?
22—What birds are intelligent to a high degree and easily tamed?

Down

1—What guided Leander when he swam the Hellespont?
3—At what time of day can you first hear village blacksmith's bellows blow?
3—What is a Japanese sash?
4—What great poet was born in Somersby, Lincolnshire, England?
5—What is a long, narrow, ribbonlike flag?
7—Raised platform.
10—What is a kind of slipper without quarter (pl.)?
11—What city of Marco Polo's "Voyages" is now identified with Peiping?
13—Who is Portia's suitor in "Merchant of Venice"?
16—Who is Alfio's wife in opera "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
17—Ornamental slipknots are what?
18—What is a coin of India?
20—City of Thebes is supposed to have been built where what creature rested?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Victory Gardens

"What? Me sabotage that guy's Victory Garden? What do you take me for—a Jap?"

"When the Hoopers started their garden I told 'em they'd need more soil!"

Brevities

Detroit News: "Thirty-one priority violations are being charged against Henry J. Kaiser." It was not thus in the old, comfortable days, when 15 months was good time for building a ship.

Kansas City Star: An ordinance has been proposed in New York to prohibit the sale of books after 8 o'clock at night. It seems a good many people have been staying up at all hours buying and reading books, putting the night clubs and saloons at a serious disadvantage.

Coats of Arms of the United Nations

Third in an informative series on the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

Although the bear is sometimes said to symbolize Russia, it has no real significance and is used merely in a humorous sense. Previous to the overthrow of the capitalist system in Russia, the coat of arms consisted of an Imperial double-headed eagle with various shields emblazoned upon it. This has been superseded by the arms of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, consisting of a globe depicted in the rays of the sun and surrounded by heads of bearded wheat. Wrapped about the stalks of grain is a scroll with an inscription in the languages of the Union Republics, reading, "Workers of All Countries, Unite!" Against the globe are a sickle and hammer symbolizing the union of workers and peasants, as expressed in the principle of socialism: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

The State flag of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is of red cloth with the sickle and hammer depicted in gold in the upper corner near the staff, and above them a five-pointed red star bordered in gold, as shown on the coat of arms.

Tomorrow: China

3—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Did You Ever Wonder

How One-Way Tunnel Traffic Can Be Controlled Automatically?

At Bingham, Utah, there is a 6,000-foot vehicular tunnel through a mountain. This tunnel is wide enough for only a single lane highway, so it was necessary to develop some means of automatic traffic control for the tunnel.

The control was devised to perform the following offices automatically: (1) prohibit vehicles from entering the tunnel until it is clear of traffic; (2) then allow vehicles to enter (for three minutes only) at one end of the tunnel; (3) prohibit vehicles from entering the tunnel until clear of traffic: (4) then allow, for three minutes, vehicles to enter from the other end; (5) begin again at (1) and repeat the cycle.

Electronic tubes automatically count the vehicles as they enter the tunnel and count them again as they emerge. Traffic is not permitted to enter until the same number of vehicles have left the tunnel as entered it.

CROSS SECTION THROUGH MOUNTAIN

The upper end of the tunnel being 350 feet higher than the lower end, the "chimney effect" is such that under most conditions the tunnel ventilates itself.

If the outgoing count is less than the ingoing, an alarm bell rings in 5 minutes, whereupon a patrolman rides through and helps clear the tunnel. The laggard car, experience shows, may have been delayed by motor trouble, running out of gas, etc. When the tunnel is again clear, the patrolman resets the traffic control equipment, which thereupon resumes its duties as an electronic watchman.

If the carbon monoxide content of the air (the exhaust gases of automobiles are rich in this gas) rises above a certain minimum, all traffic is automatically prohibited from entering the tunnel and a powerful ventilating fan starts and continues to run until the carbon monoxide content of the tunnel air again falls to the predetermined minimum, at which time the fan stops and traffic again is allowed to flow. W. P. Keasbey.

For Better Understanding

Augusta, Ga.

"I am not able to get any coal today. My pension did not come."

The little lady speaking was well over eighty years old, and it was bitter cold weather. She had no family and lived alone in a rented room.

The colored man who delivered coal to her each week was quite disturbed. Finally he told her that his company did not allow him to credit customers, but he would pay for her coal himself and she could repay him later when she had the money.

He said, "I couldn't enjoy being in my warm home tonight knowing you were here without any heat."

(The above story was contributed by Mrs. Bertha B. Forney to the column, "Little Stories of Racial Understanding," running daily in the Augusta Herald, Augusta, Ga., and won the $1 prize which is offered for each story accepted. The aim of the column is to publish good deeds done by white people for Negroes, or by Negroes for white people; thereby promoting a better understanding between the races.)

Daily Quotation

Beware of despairing about yourself.

—ST. AUGUSTINE

NEWS ITEM— WE STILL HAVE A FEW SABOTEURS IN PRIVATE LIFE ··· ARE YOU ONE OF THEM?

WHY BOTHER TO SAVE THE CANS? THERE'LL BE PLENTY OF OTHER PEOPLE GIVING THEIRS --OUR FEW CANS WON'T MATTER MUCH ANYWAY
BETTER PULL DOWN THE SHADES, JOE, -- IT'S TIME FOR THE DIMOUT
AW, THIS DIMOUT'S A LOT OF BUNK- WE'LL NEVER GET ANY AIR RAIDS OVER HERE
FRANK! DON'T DRIVE SO FAST -- YOU'LL RUIN YOUR TIRES-- REMEMBER WE'RE AT WAR
YEAH! WELL, THEY'RE MY TIRES, AREN'T THEY?
I'M A GOOD AMERICAN, BUT I WOULDN'T TRUST ENGLAND AROUND THE CORNER-- WHY I HEARD---
SURE! YOU'RE A SWELL AMERICAN
DAILY COMICS
L. F. VAN CELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Planting Directions*

By Le Pelley

WELL... IF THAT'S WHAT THEY SAY, THAT'S WHAT THEY MEAN....
"SOW THE SEED ABOUT THE TIME THE LEAVES ON A MAPLE TREE HAVE FULLY EXPANDED--" PLUNKY... SOME DIRECTIONS !!
Hmm... THIS IS THE ONLY MAPLE TREE WE HAVE--
WE'LL HAVE TO WATCH IT CAREFULLY...
AND YOU BETTER NOT MAKE ANY MISTAKES !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Must Be the Fellow Peter Followed!*

By Rodgers

Well, I followed one of our spy suspects this afternoon-
But I must confess I didn't see anything suspicious about him or the place he lived-
"That doesn't look like the fellow we're after," I thought to myself, but I made sure I'd remember where he lived - just in case -
Then I hurried back to see how Peter made out-
Only to find Pete wasn't home yet-

The Adventures of Waddles—*Straws in the Wind*

By The Hagers

Jack's glider, now left to its fate, Soon started to disintegrate.
The whirling particles of sand Obscured from view all sight of land.
Then suddenly I heard a cry, And someone's hat blew swiftly by.
"We're over Drakeville! I know that. No one but Ted Webb wears this hat."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1948 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Crossing the Currency Wires

"Gold would be the yardstick," Secretary Morgenthau has declared in describing the American plan for stabilizing world currencies after the war. If serious disagreement should arise between the United States Treasury experts and the British authorities who have been working on a somewhat similar plan, it would likely be over the emphasis to be placed on gold in the postwar world.

But to forecast disagreement at this point would be premature. There is evidence that the two Governments are thinking very much along the same lines, that they have developed at least part of their plans in consultation with each other, and that both are anxious to keep expert discussion of the merits of various approaches to the problem wide open.

It seems unfortunate therefore that more co-ordination was not achieved before the project was disclosed to worldwide public scrutiny. Likewise unfortunate are signs that some officials in the two countries seem to regard themselves as in a race with each other to get their plans into the hands of other governments who might be expected to participate in the stabilization plan.

Americans will be no less surprised than Britons to learn that the United States plan has already been submitted to thirty-seven nations, with approval by ten indicated. And other peoples will not be reassured by a consequent situation in which a demand arises in the British Parliament to know why that Government's White Paper on the subject could not have been published earlier.

These developments reflect not necessarily a fundamental disagreement over objectives or methods; but they do reflect on the part of some authorities a nationalistic zeal quite out of keeping with the purposes of the plans they seek to further. If Russia is not heard from for some time on the part it wishes to play in postwar economic organization, we may write the delay down to the uncertainties which this crossing of Anglo-American wires could awake in other countries.

All this over two outlines which are being offered not as a basis for commitments by interested Governments but as a subject for discussion! Secretary Morgenthau did well to emphasize over and over again the tentative nature of the American proposals. His emphasis will help to allay the suspicion that the Treasury experts were trying to steal a march, on behalf of gold, at the expense of an ally whose approach to stabilization must depend on the factor of its foreign trade.

"Silly Talk"

We begin to hear denials that there ever was any intention to bar reporters from the United Nations food conference. But when William L. Shirer in his Sunday broadcast referred to "silly talk" about excluding the press we do not believe he was aiming at those who had sounded an alarm over plans to conduct the conference in "Casablanca style." He must have been aware of the plans and doubtless was using the rapier of ridicule to emphasize how foolish it was ever to advance such ideas of secrecy in America.

It was, indeed, a silly notion—this belief that a non-military conference of thirty-nine nations should be conducted as a council of war and the American people kept in ignorance of its discussions or decisions until Washington released a communiqué. It is almost funny to picture what measures would be required to render such a gathering reporter-proof. Further consideration of what would be necessary—hiding the delegates in some American Shangri-la, surrounding them with Gestapo precautions, pleas or threats to editors, perhaps an attempt to call food "military information"—may have convinced the White House that the presence of the press might not be such a danger as it seemed when the plan was hatched.

But the plan might not have seemed so impracticable had the newspapers all taken it lying down. Or if they had not been confident that the public would sense the dangers of secrecy and would have to be persuaded that secrecy was a real necessity and not merely a convenience for diplomats.

We are glad reporters are going to the conference. It is unlikely now that the meeting will be run as an imitation of the saboteur trials. If newsmen are not admitted to all sessions they should at least have free access to delegates. We believe the great body of the press will scorn such handling of news as would deliberately create misunderstanding, while accurate information should in the end widen understanding.

"Black Marketeers"

The utility of standard, region-wide price ceilings in the American anti-inflation and rationing effort will quickly appear, we believe, in the matter of meat distribution. It should be a potent implement in rooting out "black markets."

For housewives will henceforth know—and know regardless of where they shop—just what the price of a given cut should be. If it's higher than ceiling they will immediately know they are dealing with a ceiling violator, or a "black marketeer."

In a Nation girding for sacrifices such a designation should not be popular. Thus, the policing job can be largely transferred from endless corps of government employees to consumers, and bring into immediate play the pressure of public opinion, as well as the law.

Under such circumstances it will not be so easy for a wholesale, nationwide enterprise, such as the Government charges had its headquarters in New Jersey, to flourish, and to overcharge consumers, according to official claims, some $2,000,000. If evidence produced in court supports the counts enumerated in the indictments, we believe it will be shown such mushroom growth was chiefly possible because consumers could not possibly be acquainted with the varying ceilings in each store and sometimes paid black-market prices without knowing it.

Teamwork in Tunisia

"Monty on the Move" is headline language that at once discloses important news and a comradely pride of the American people in the remarkable leader of Britain's Eighth Army. They cheer General Montgomery as the star ball-carrier on the United Nations team. They welcome the word that his hard-hitting force has stormed through the line General Rommel had drawn at El Akarit. But on second thought many begin to ask questions.

One is, "What's the rest of the team doing?" Another is, "Why doesn't General Patton cut in behind Rommel?" To an amateur it would appear that the Allies have been doing it the hard way in Tunisia. Looking at the map it would have appeared to be good strategy to keep Rommel from joining General von Arnim's forces around Tunis and Bizerte. Their two forces might be more easily dealt with (on the map) if not permitted to join.

From that viewpoint every foot Rommel is pushed nearer such a junction would appear a cause for Allied disappointment rather than rejoicing. This plan would call for General Patton and his Americans to drive through to the coast and take Rommel from behind. Instead General Montgomery's forces have been called on to smash head-on even into the Mareth Line. Certainly the bravery of his troops in bearing the brunt of this strategy and General Montgomery's resolution and skill in handling them should be applauded. Often resolution is less costly than hesitation.

Actually there are no soft spots in armored war. Rommel's "back" seems to be full of mine fields and guns in concrete emplacements and General Patton has been forced to inch along through mountain passes. The "rest of the team" has not been inactive and it may turn out that Rommel will yet be blocked from joining von Arnim. Amateur strategists must trust that the advantages of preventing a junction have not been overlooked by Allied generals.

Clearly it is far too early to say that the Allies' over-all strategy has been at fault. It has used the best striking force it had—the tried and toughened Eighth Army—and the most brilliant general—Montgomery—for its more active operations. Apparently supply problems and terrain have influenced the failure to drive through to the coast in the center. But the Americans and the French in the center and the British First Army in the North have co-operated with General Montgomery.

Not only have there been concerted movements on the whole front which kept the Nazis from shifting superior forces to any one point, but there have been other signs of co-ordinated direction by General Eisenhower. This has been particularly notable in the use of air forces, as at El Hamma, where American and British planes staged a blitz which seems to have tipped the scales and forced Rommel to withdraw.

Indeed there is evidence that the United Nations are developing a team in Tunisia which will not only push the Axis out of Africa but will have learned how to push together into Europe.

The Bookshelf

Java to Port Darwin

As representative of Columbia Broadcasting System and United Press, John McCutcheon Raleigh was in the Netherlands East Indies just before Pearl Harbor and for some weeks after. When the Japanese began to take over, Mr. Raleigh's employers shifted him to Port Darwin, Australia, and he remained at various points "down under" until June, 1942, when he started back to the United States.

His experience during these travels are related in PACIFIC BLACKOUT (New York: Dodd, Mead. $2.50), an apparently hasty job not ranking with some of the other recent volumes by correspondents yet nevertheless containing valuable facts. Mr. Raleigh had exciting airplane trips with plenty of peril, but otherwise was a headquarters man without the foxhole and jungle hardships of the men on Guadalcanal or in Burma.

* * *

With a keen and fact-supported admiration for the Netherlanders, Mr. Raleigh is candid in his belief that they were let down. He says: "There is little doubt that Java might have been an Allied strong point, if the powers had possessed the vision to read the writing on the wall. It would not have taken myriads of planes. A squadron or two of up-to-date American fighters and 50 bombers might have saved the N. E. I. . . . The United States sent one fighter squadron and a handful of Flying Fortresses, rescued from the Philippines."

When the Japanese occupied Java their first goal was the winning over of the island's 47,000,000 natives, Mr. Raleigh believes. He thinks that "the enemy went out of his way to convince the Javanese that the co-prosperity sphere philosophy was their real motive for attacking the Indies. The white man was vilified at every opportunity. The natives were coddled. The price of rice, which is the Javanese basis of diet, was purposely lowered 50 per cent—a task not difficult since all currency was labeled "Guilders issued by the Japanese Government." Later, however, the Japanese "swept off their mask of seeming benevolence, and the native fares little better than the Dutch."

* * * *

Lining up with virtually every other book-writing correspondent yet heard from, Mr. Raleigh speaks feelingly of censors who in some respects deserved sympathy and who "had a tough job" but who often seemed unfair "and upon countless occasions, stupid." One censor who had lived in California for eight years compelled Mr. Raleigh to abandon the term "Yanks" when speaking of American soldiers from all parts of the country, including California. It is clear from this recital that radio commentators in particular have a bad problem, in that their copy must read over a given length of time and a last-minute excision calls for an equally last-minute replacement. Mr. Raleigh argues that better international censorship relations would help general international good will.

R. G.

Our Readers Say—

Chinese Citizenship Act

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Perhaps the most serious hindrances to to the fullest growth of friendship between China and America have been the American statutes which completely exclude Chinese immigration and which ban Chinese naturalization. Legislated years ago, because of unreasoning fear of cheap Chinese coolie labor and an underlying smug assumption of white superiority, these Chinese exclusion laws have been a continual affront to the Chinese people.

Now America is reasserting her true spirit of democratic fair play, and is almost ready to remove these unjust barriers.

The Chinese Citizenship Act of 1943, a bill "to grant to the Chinese rights of entry to the United States and rights to citizenship," is now before Congress. This bill (H. R. 1882) was introduced in the House of Representatives on Feb. 17, 1943, and referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization where it is still under consideration.

If passed, this Act would repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act and extend the naturalization privilege to Chinese.

Under the existing American naturalization law, Chinese are not eligible for citizenship. And their rights of entry have been completely taken away by the statutes known as the "Chinese Exclusion Act."

The bill which is now before Congress would change all that, giving to the Chinese rights of entry and rights to citizenship on a par with other peoples.

The early passage of this bill will be awaited eagerly by all who wish to see rapid growth of good will between China and America. May American public opinion express itself in firm tones of friendship now and cause this bill to become law.

San Francisco — RICHARD QUEY

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

'Chaplain, You Weren't Doing the Only Praying'

WASHINGTON

The growing religious interest reported among the men of the American armed forces is far more than a grasping for assurance in the face of possible death—because it is often more in evidence after danger is over, than before.

This point is emphasized by several Navy Chaplains, in reports on recent experiences with their men under fire. They found a deeper spiritual attitude following battle than during the tense moments before.

Aboard a warship which took part in the African campaign, attendance at divine services increased as the scene of action drew near, and on the Sunday before battle, attendance was 20 per cent greater than usual. However, the Chaplain adds, "On the first Sunday after battle, when the ship was past all immediate danger, church attendance was twice that of an average Sunday, indicating a feeling of profound gratitude in its deepest and most spiritual sense."

Another Chaplain draws religious significance from the fact that he has found morale high as his men prepare to fight. Speaking of a recent encounter, he said: "There was no evidence of jitters as time for battle approached. Of course there was a little nervousness but it was a natural and healthy nervousness—about the same feeling a man has before playing a football game.

"I could tell that some were having a new religious experience as they faced the prospect of death for perhaps the first time; but they all stiffened to the challenge, and went into battle 'heads up.'"

And from another Chaplain with the fleet, this comment: "The bluejackets know that going into battle is not at all the romantic thing the novelist writes about.

"The men do not talk much about the way they feel at such a time. Yet if you know them, you know they are strengthened by a confidence drawn from within. During our battles with the Japanese, not a man on board lost his head. And afterwards more than one lad came around to me and said, 'Chaplain, you weren't doing the only praying around here today.'"—Bulletin from the Chaplains' Division, Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Pointing Him Out to Us

Invention Has a Father, Too

A Dispatch From the Farm

I suppose some of my inventions deserve more fame than they have had. Yesterday, for instance, I made a fine discovery. One of the hens must have heard about laying eggs on Berlin, because she took off in that general direction. She got only as far as the turnip patch, but she bunched out a light of glass as she cleared the barn. I therefore puttied in another pane. Later I amused myself with some peanut butter on a few crackers, accompanied by a glass of milk, and it occurred to me that using a putty knife would be an ideal way to spread peanut butter. I tried it, and recommend it to all.

This is the way most of my inventions come about. The best job I ever did was a mowing machine for cutting around apple trees. The mechanics who make mowing machines never have an apple orchard in mind, but I did. My machine would cut up to a tree, then by pulling a rope I could elevate the cutter-bar, drive past the tree, and drop the bar again by letting go the rope. The improved machine would avoid apple trees and cut a swath the length of the orchard just as fast as if no trees were there. Neighbors agreed it was a remarkable advancement. One day the rope broke as I pulled, and an old Baldwin tree took my mowing machine all to pieces. People would say the idea was born of necessity, who is the mother of invention. The father has never been carefully scrutinized, but I have a feeling his nature is mostly laziness. I made a mowing machine because it tires me to work a hand scythe. I am no weakling; it tires anybody. Were I rugged and beefy, I mightn't mind, but it seemed to me a good way out was to spend a day in the shop and make a machine.

* * *

To suggest that Alexander Graham Bell made a telephone because he was too lazy to run errands may be stretching the point, but without doubt he invented the telephone because it occurred to him that the device would save many steps. To suggest that the telephone was invented because it would make somebody a lot of money is, to me, an untenable premise. A survey of the great boons to mankind reveals that most of them are labor-saving devices, beginning with the wheel and ending with the last item made before the company went into war production. To say that I made a mowing machine because I needed one is to make a very funny remark—I did not. I had a hand scythe, it was a good one, I know how to use it, and I could have continued to mow my orchards by hand. The mother of my chattering infant is a rationalized nonentity. Inventions, like the Phoenix Bird, arise from the ashes of the male parent—and he is a plain out-and-out bounder, dreaming up things to save himself some work.

Of course, modern life approaches the matter differently. Once we made things because we devised an easier method of doing the same old job. The inventor visualized a better world, and hammered or sawed as his bent dictated. He could say, "I am inventing a machine to replace the bucksaw." The world, never whole-heartedly in love with bucksaws, applauded and waited for the device. Each improvement led to something else, and inventors could always see a chance to do something easier.

* * *

Today, however, the inventor works backward. He goes into his laboratory and comes out with something in a glass bottle and says, "See my discovery!"

Someone always says, "What is it?"

The inventor has to admit that he does not know. "What can you do with it?" He doesn't know that, either. All he knows is that he has found something nobody ever saw before.

So he goes back into his laboratory and invents ways of making inventions. He doesn't know whether he will make a thing to pit cherries, a device to reduce the friction in an ice-box motor, a new kind of spark plug, or something to keep barbed wire from rusting. He experiments frantically after the manner of modern inventors who "don't know where we're going, but we ain't lost."

Finally he emerges jubilantly and takes out his patents. He has a moth destroyer, a new kind of silk, a machine to pick pyrethrum, a liquid solder, an improved breakfast cereal, a furnace that burns table scraps, a solvent for aluminum, an imitation Panama hat, and thirty-eight ways to make house paint.

I can't compete with a system like that, of course. I prefer to be a little bit lazy, to putter around thinking up easier ways of getting the work done, and to let it go at that. Everything I make I can name before I start inventing. "Rigging up a scheme," I tell people who ask what I'm doing. When I make something that really works, though, I feel bitter toward the way of the world. See how they acclaim the marvels of the machine age! Yet no one thinks about me, and haven't I just contributed something? When cold peanut butter slips off that silver knife, try a putty knife.

JOHN GOULD

The Wide Horizon

Democracy's Victory Within

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

LOS ANGELES

There's no audience can applaud like an audience of typical American junior high school youngsters. Their appreciation for a speaker who has called it forth is not of the sort to let him go. It was so the other day up at Central Junior High School on the hill overlooking the Los Angeles City Hall, the County Jail, and that older part of the city which the new has almost forgoten.

Kenneth Walker was the speaker and his subject was democracy. The Los Angeles Board of Education has been particularly happy in letting Dr. Walker address high school and junior high school students throughout the city during the past two months. As he himself says, because he has talked with Hitler and because he can sing the songs American youngsters like to hear, a way is paved for his serious message: Every American must win within himself a victory for democracy.

Of all this city's schools, none may furnish a more interesting setting for such a theme than Central. Its student population constitutes a mingling of the races. The young audience, when Dr. Walker appeared before it, looked predominantly Mexican to me, but there were many Chinese, some Italians, some Negroes, as well as numerous scions of the Nordic world.

* * *

While they liked the way Dr. Walker sang, and laughed when he told them how grotesquely wrong most of our notions about Hitler's personality are, it was clear that they understood thoroughly what he meant when he said, in effect: The only way to save democracy, and the way you must see to it that it is saved—thus helping your brothers on the fighting front—is to overcome in yourself the things that tyranny feeds on: selfishness, greed, racial prejudice.

Dr. Walker has been on the scene to watch tyranny wax temporarily fat on just such poisoned meat. A veteran traveler and a learned student of propaganda methods, he was attending the Wagnerian Festival in Germany some years ago when Herr Hitler, learning of his presence, asked to talk with him. There were three interviews. One took place at the secret mountain retreat where, so far as Dr. Walker knows, no other American but Ambassador Cudahy has ever set foot.

In this man's view—and certainly it is not uniquely his today although he stood among lone prophets when he first voiced it—Hitlerism became possible because German education over many years and perhaps centuries has vitiated individuality in favor of creating susceptibility to mass-mindedness. The remedy for this war, he thinks, is education of the sort to restore strength and integrity to an enlightened individualism. The military victory only means that time has been gained for beginning this great work.

The children at Central Junior High School know democracy by experience. They are prepared to see the difference between a kind of government that puts a man in prison because he speaks against the State and another kind that lets school boys and girls form their own organization, elect their own officers, run or walk as they choose across the quadrangle to classes instead of goose-stepping to them, and so on.

* * *

When Dr. Walker told of being a breakfast guest in one Nazi home the morning an eldest son was leaving to serve the State, and the father was that same day betrayed by a 7-year-old son for having voiced a minor criticism of the Nazi order—betrayed to the Gestapo and never seen by his family again—the several hundred Los Angeles boys and girls who heard him drew in one breath in horror that made it very clear how capable they were of understanding that some things are unalterably right, some unalterably wrong.

Unusual tests face American boys and girls today. They must carry on their school work in a strangely uncertain world. In Los Angeles, the older among them are in many cases entering defense work and carrying on their studies at the same time. As Dr. Vierling Kersey, Superintendent of Schools, pointed out to me recently, some of them are even making the consequential decision to marry while still in high school. Broadly speaking, youth is assuming adult responsibilities much sooner than heretofore.

Talks on democracy by a man who has learned its value while enduring Nazi cruelty (Dr. Walker was interned by the Gestapo in the Nuremberg prison) carry great weight with young people. The fact that he has received over 40,000 letters from boys and girls who have heard him here shows how earnestly youth is reaching out for guidance in these times.

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